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H. G. Hastings 62.19



CATALOGUE No. 23.
1902.

Hastings'

Garden, Field,
Grass and Flower

SEEDS.

SPECIALLY GROWN FOR
THE SOUTHERN STATES.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.,
4 West Mitchell St., ATLANTA, GA.

FREE! Flower Seeds FREE!

Last season (from January to June) we gave away flower seeds absolutely free on every order where it was requested. The success obtained last season by this offer has led us to again make it, with a much larger and better list to select from, most of the list being varieties priced at 10 cents each. Every purchaser of seeds from this catalogue, no matter how large or how small the order, whether it be 10 cents or \$10.00, can select one packet of flower seed free from the following list. These are exactly the same quality of seed, in the same size packets, that we sell. There is no trick nor trap nor condition, beyond the one that you make an order for seeds from us sometime between January 1st and June 1st, 1932. This is in addition to all other premium offers elsewhere in this catalogue. The flower seed go free with every order, if you ask for them and name what variety you want in your order. We believe that every Southern home should be beautified by flowers, and shrubbery and trees. We have an interest in the beautifying of every home in the South. We want to see every husband and son, wife, mother and daughter happy and contented in their homes, and there is nothing that brings more real pleasure and satisfaction than flowers about the home. In this catalogue this season we have paid special attention to cultural directions, more fully than will be found in most catalogues, so that you may know how to treat seeds after you get them so as to have the best results possible. If you get pleasure and satisfaction from our gift to you this year, we shall feel well repaid, knowing that we have helped give you enjoyment and pleasure in your home. A bed of flowers, a bright spot, often makes all the difference in the world in the appearance of the home.

We want and expect an order from every one to whom this catalogue goes this year. Every one who has used our seeds before, knows just how much better, purer and fresher our seeds are than the ones you get from other sources. You get more for your money from us than from any other seed firm in the country. To those who have never used them, we ask only a trial order. If we can get you started buying from us, we will have your future business. The liberal treatment, and the quality of our seeds, makes a regular buyer of every one who buys once of us.

We want to give away 100,000 packets of flower seed on this offer this year. You will find something in the following list that you need and want. Tell us what it is and we will send it free with your order.

Select from this List.

SWEET PEAS—Hastings' finest mixed. See illustration on front of catalogue. A superb mixture of all the leading and most beautiful varieties from California. This mixture contains over 70 kinds.

TALL MIXED NASTURTIUM—A fine mixture, containing all the finest shades and colors from the best French and German growers.

DWARF MIXED NASTURTIUM—No such a combination of rich, brilliant coloring and strong, vigorous growth has ever been seen before.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—Grow 20 to 30 feet high, making a dense shade for porches or trellises. Flowers twice the size of common varieties, rich coloring and many of the flowers beautifully blotched and striped.

FRENCH MIXED PANSY—A fine mixture of all shades and colors, from the best French pansy growers. Flowers rather large and finely marked. A splendid strain of pansies for planting South.

PHLOX GRANDIFLORA, MIXED—A extra fine strain of large flowered phlox, nearly twice the size of ordinary sorts. All shades and colors finely mixed.

HASTINGS' UNRIVALLED MIXED ASTERS—The best mixture possible, of all colors and kinds of asters, from the best European growers.

BALSAMS, DOUBLE MIXED—Very fine, large double flowers, all shades and colors mixed. These make a fine display.

DIANTHUS, SUPERB MIXED—A fine mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese varieties of pinks.

POPPIES, SPLENDID MIXED—A fine selection of all the popular double and single sorts. These make a perfect blaze of color.

PETUNIAS, FINEST MIXED—Our best mixture of fine single petunias, all shades and colors.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN—Our splendid mixture of annual flowers, all to be sown together in the bed. Furnishes continuous bloom throughout the summer.

This gives you your own selection from a list of a dozen of the most popular flowers and best varieties. Don't wait, but send now.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.,

4 West Mitchell Street,

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

COMMON SENSE SEED TALK.

We come to you in 1902 with an enlarged Catalogue—double the size of any previous one issued by us. This Catalogue contains 80 pages—every page containing something of interest and value to every seed buyer in the South. This enlarged Catalogue comes to meet the increased demands of a rapidly growing business. We are glad to place a larger Catalogue in your hands with more and better illustrations, better and more complete cultural directions and better seeds than ever.

Never have we been in so good a position to supply your wants as this year. We are never satisfied with the seeds we have, no matter how well satisfied our customers are with them. Every year our aim is for higher grades of seed than we have had before, and no trouble and expense is spared to improve our seeds. We are not satisfied to have Hastings' Seeds as good as those from other houses. They must be better than others to come up to our standard of quality. This Catalogue tells the truth about Hastings' Seeds in general and each variety in particular. This Catalogue represents months of labor both at the desk and in the inspection of the growing crops. Every description is carefully revised each year so that every variety is described true to nature as shown by field tests and the growing crops. None of the descriptions are exaggerated or overdrawn. They are honest descriptions of honest seeds. They are seeds that will make successful crops if you will give them half a chance. They are the very best seeds you can get; the best that are grown. We come to you offering nothing but first-class seeds in every respect, just what you want and need in your garden and on your farm in 1902.

The Difference Between Seeds.

There are offered in this country by the different seedsmen and dealers, all sorts and conditions and qualities of seeds. They are offered at all sorts of prices, and the price is regulated by the quality of the seeds. You go to your merchant for a pair of shoes. He has them at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5. Any man with the least supply of common sense knows that he cannot buy as good shoes for a dollar as he can for four or five dollars. He knows that he cannot buy as good a suit of clothes for \$5 as he can for \$10 or \$15. He knows that he cannot buy a horse or a mule actually worth \$125 for \$50. The difference in price is always determined by the difference in the quality of goods. Silk can never be bought at the price of cotton cloth, yet, a great many people seem to think that seeds are different from everything else and that they can get the very best grade of seed at the same price that they would pay for the poorest. You can't do it. If you have tried to do it you have always got bit in the transaction. There is just as much difference in the different grades of seed as there is between the old broken-down horse and the thoroughbred.

We make no plea here for exorbitant prices. We sell you the highest grade of seeds obtainable and charge you a fair and reasonable price for them. We give you value received for every dollar or dime you spend with us. There is no class of goods more subject to adulteration than seeds, and we say to you frankly and openly that we could adulterate our seeds so that we could cut any price ever made by any seed house. We could, by adulteration, sell all garden seeds at half the price listed in this Catalogue and make as large or larger profit than we make at present prices, but you would have to sow three times the quantity of seed to get the same number of plants that you now do. You would not save a cent by buying cheaper seed.

We do not adulterate our seeds in any way, shape or form. We do not do business that way. We have honest and reliable seeds at fair prices, fair to you and fair to us. We do business on the basis of giving you full value every time you deal with us and no less.

We have customers who buy from \$100 to \$400 worth of seeds a year from us. They are fully satisfied. If you buy 10 cents worth only you get the same grade of seeds that the \$400 man does, and if you are not already a sower of Hastings' Seeds you want to begin in the year 1902 right by using them in your garden and on your farm.

We take this occasion to thank the thousands of our friends in all the Southern States not only for their liberal orders during 1901 but for the kind words of recommendation they have so freely spoken of us to their friends and neighbors in all parts of the South.

H. G. Hastings & Co.,

4 West Mitchell St.

Atlanta, Ga.

READ BEFORE ORDERING.

We prepay the postage on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, pound, pint or quart. When ordered sent by express or freight, 8 cents per pound, 8 cents per pint, or 15 cents per quart, may be deducted from catalogue price, except where noted.

All orders are shipped, so far as possible, on the same day as received.

All orders from correspondents must be accompanied with cash. Purchasers will please send sufficient funds to cover the full amount of their order, otherwise seeds only to the amount will be forwarded. Should the remittance be more than sufficient, we will return it.

Remittances may be made by Draft on New York, money in Registered Letter, Express or Postoffice Money Order, payable at Atlanta, Ga.

Use the enclosed Order Sheet and read it over carefully before sending, being sure your name, town, county and state address is all right. It is quite a common thing for us to receive orders and letters with the name, town and state left off.

Keep a copy of your order and verify it on the arrival of your seeds.

Stamps in ones and twos will be accepted to the amount of 50 cents only.

If you only want five cents' worth of seeds at a time, don't be afraid to send to us because the order is small. Small orders receive the same careful attention that a larger one does.

Seeds necessary to produce a given number of Plants and sow a given amount of ground.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz to 500 plants.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	Hemp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Asparagus, 1 oz to 200 plants.....	5 lbs	Kale, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	4 oz
Barley.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Leek, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Lettuce, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs
Beet, garden, 1 oz to 100 feet of drill.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Melon, Musk, 1 oz to 100 hills.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs	Melon, Water, 1 oz to 25 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Broccoli, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	6 lbs	Nasturtium, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Broom Corn.....	5 oz	Oats.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	10 lbs	Okra, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Buckwheat.....	5 oz	Onion Seed, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
*Cabbage, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	“ “ for transplanting.....	2 lbs
*Carrot, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	3 oz	“ “ for sets.....	60 lbs
*Cauliflower, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu
*Celery, 1 oz to 10,000 plants.....	5 oz	Parsnip, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	4 oz	Parsley, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
“ Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	6 lbs	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ bu
“ Medium.....	8 lbs	“ field.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu
*Collards, 1 oz to 2,500 plants.....	10 lbs	Pepper, 1 oz to 1,500 plants.....	4 oz
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.....	6 oz	Potatoes.....	10 bu
Cress, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	8 qts	Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts
Cucumber, 1 oz to 80 hills.....	8 lbs	Radish, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	3 lbs
Egg Plant, 1 oz to 2,000 plants.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Rye.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu
Endive, 1 oz to 300 feet of drill.....	3 oz	Salsify, 1 oz to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Gourd, 1 oz to 25 hills.....	10 lbs	Spinach, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	2 lbs
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 lbs	Summer Savory, 1 oz to 500 feet of drill.....	2 lbs
“ Hungarian and Millet.....	2 bu	Squash, summer, 1 oz to 40 hills.....	2 lbs
“ Mixed Lawn.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu	“ winter, 1 oz to 10 hills.....	3 lbs
“ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	3 bu	Tomato, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	4 oz
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb to 10 feet of drill.....	2 bu	Tobacco, 1 oz to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz
		Turnip, 1 oz to 260 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
		Wheat.....	1 to 2 bu

*The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot.....	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	6 feet.....	1,210	12 feet.....	302
1 foot.....	43,560	4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,888	7 feet.....	889	15 feet.....	193
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	19,360	4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,444	8 feet.....	680	18 feet.....	134
2 feet.....	10,890	4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,629	9 feet.....	573	30 feet.....	108
$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	6,969	4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	10 feet.....	435	25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	11 feet.....	360	30 feet.....	49
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260						

Hastings' Successful Seeds

For Planting in the South.

Best Varieties!

Best Quality!

Right Prices!

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL—Remember that the prices given in this list include the delivery of all seeds by the **packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound, pint or quart**, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this Catalogue and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities.

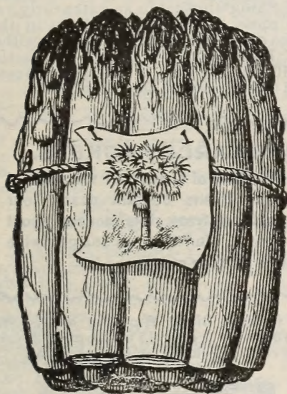
LIBERAL PREMIUMS—Please bear in mind that on **Seeds in Packets and Ounces Only**, (no quarter pounds, pounds, pints or quarts) the purchaser may select **25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent**. This does **NOT** apply to orders for collection.

COST OF SENDING MONEY—In all cases where the order for seeds amounts to One Dollar or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices may be deducted from the amount.

STAMPS—On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one cent and two cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES—We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can in most cases ship by express cheaper than by freight. As a rule we can ship 15 pounds of seed or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells, Fargo, American or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15 pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

(While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this Catalogue will be filled on these conditions only.)



Palmetto Asparagus Seed.

The best all round variety for the South. While an old variety of South Carolina origin it is earlier, a better yielder, more regular and even in its growth than many of the later introductions. Asparagus is a neglected vegetable in the South, and without just cause as it is easily grown on any rich or well manured ground. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots.

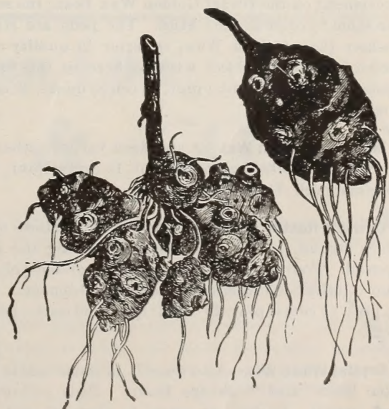
You save from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. Fifty roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per hundred postpaid. By express or freight not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$6.00; 10,000 roots, \$50.00.

ARTICHOKE.

French Green Globe—For table use. The best variety for the South. Best imported French seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cents; lb., \$3.25.

Jerusalem Artichoke.

Grown from tubers like Irish potatoes. A most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly and being a preventive of hog cholera and other diseases. On rich land they have produced 1,000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows three feet apart, dropping seed every two feet in row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 3 lbs., 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, \$5.00.



Bush or Bunch Beans.

BEST STRAINS, BEST GERMINATION, BEST VARIETIES.

For several years beans have been a short crop, the result of unfavorable growing seasons. One result of the shortage has been to force on the market large stocks of inferior and run out types of the most popular varieties. This is especially true of the Valentine, where beans have been sold that produced, when planted, as high as 80 per cent. of flat podded, tough, unsalable beans, when all of them should have been round podded. This inferior stock of beans has been and is being offered all over the South at lower prices than good stock can be sold at. The difference, so far as appearances go, cannot be told except by an expert, until the crop is grown. We give this simply as a warning. When you are offered beans at an unusually low price you may be certain that there is a cause for that low price and that you are taking big chances with your crop in buying them. Without boasting, we can say that for the past thirteen years we have sold thousands of bushels of beans, both to the market and home gardeners, and in that time we have never sold a bushel of beans that was not pure and true to type and description and it is a record that we are proud of, and it is a record that we are going to continue to maintain.

CULTURE.—In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf coast planting may be done earlier, but bush beans will not do well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings must be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to blossom draw the earth up around the stem.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.



Valentine Wax Beans.

✓ Valentine Wax Bean.

An extra early Valentine Bean, with purely round wax pods. Grows 15 inches high, with a strong sturdy stalk and plenty of foliage. Has produced well matured pods in 37 days from planting. Without exception the earliest wax bean grown. Pods meaty and almost stringless. Free from rust; holds a long time without becoming tough and is very productive, something unusual in an extra early variety. To those desiring a wax bean in their garden we can recommend this variety without reserve. It will give you entire satisfaction. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

OUR LARGE PACKETS.

Our Packets of almost all varieties of Peas and Beans contain nearly four ounces, those from other houses about two ounces. Buy from us and get twice as much for your money.

✓ **Dwarf German Black Wax**—An old favorite. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

✓ **Grennell's Rust Proof Golden Wax Bean**—This variety is an improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same in color as that kind. The pods are straight, long and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and "rust proof," which is quite an object with us here in the South. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

✓ **Improved Golden Wax**—A standard variety either for home use or market. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

✓ **Currie's Rust Proof Wax**—One of the earliest of wax varieties; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods long and of a beautiful golden-yellow color and of fine quality; a favorite for northern shipment. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.35.

✓ **Crystal White Wax**—Also known in some parts of the South as "Ice Bean" and "Cabbage Bean." Pods yellowish white, short and curved. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents, postpaid.



Grennell's Rust Proof Golden Wax.



One-half of a pod, showing size and fleshy thickness of this Monster Wax Bean.

✓ Yosemite Mammoth Wax.

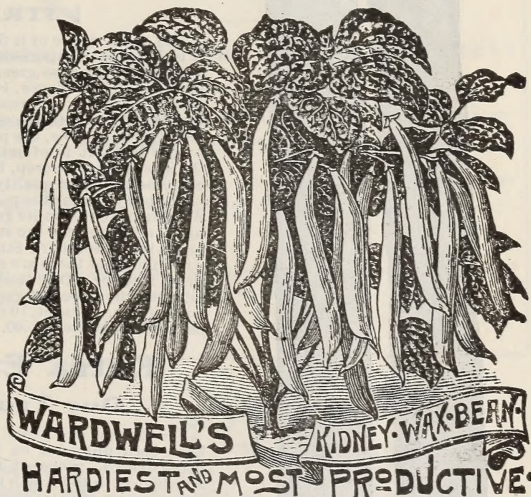
A giant wax variety. Pods are 10 to 14 inches long and thick as a man's finger. A rich golden color; absolutely stringless and very tender. Is very productive, as many as fifty pods having been borne by a single plant. On account of its large size it should be planted twice the distance apart that the ordinary variety are planted. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.

✓ Griswold's Ever-Bearing Wax.

A valuable dwarf wax variety for the family or nearby market. Is wonderfully productive and has handsome round yellow pods, which are thick, fleshy, entirely stringless, growing six to seven inches in length, and exceedingly rich, buttery and fine flavored when cooked. Their greatest value, however, is in their long-bearing character, beginning to bear early and continuing to produce their magnificent pods in great abundance long after other varieties are done. We have counted many single vines with eighty to ninety pods ready for picking and a mass of blossoms on the same vine. The stalk is stiffer and branches out more than any other bean, hence they should never be planted less than ten inches apart in the rows. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.

— Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

For twelve years we have sold this variety, thousands of bushels of it, in competition with the dozens of new varieties introduced during that time. It is now the most popular and valuable wax variety in the South either for shipment or home garden use. It is an extra early, often maturing in five weeks with favorable weather. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing a heavy crop of long, showy pods of a beautiful color and is free from "rust" under very trying conditions. Is tender and of fine flavor. In shipping it stands up better than others and is found especially valuable to market gardeners on this account. We pay special attention to our strain of this variety and you will find it thoroughly satisfactory. If you have grown it before you know our statements to be true by your experience. If you have never grown it, do so this year. You will be pleased. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.



✓ Refugee Wax.

A splendid, but little known variety that should be in thousands of Southern gardens. It is a perfect Refugee with long, round, very tender, golden yellow, stringless pods of the finest eating quality. Plants are strong, vigorous growers and heavy bearers. Is immensely valuable in dry seasons as it seems to resist drought better than the other varieties. Suitable for sowing either in spring, summer or fall. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

"No Seedsmen Like HASTINGS & CO."

For several months we have been receiving letters something like the following one from a former customer, who, after we moved from Florida, wandered after strange gods, trying to get seeds of the right kind without success:—

Gentlemen :

Volusia County, Florida.

Since you left Florida we have almost failed in our garden crops, but this year we send our order to you again and I don't think I shall ever experiment with any other seedsmen again, for as long as we got seed of you, our garden crops always did well. My wife says "No seedsmen like Hastings & Co."

J. C. POPWELL.

Green Podded Varieties.



Hastings' Excelsior Refugee.

✓ STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

The more we see of it the better we like it, and every trial of it convinces us that it is destined to supersede the Valentine, both for market and home use. It is an absolutely stringless, green round podded bean, surpassing all others in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long pods. It is immensely prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, coming into bearing 9 or 10 days before the earliest strains of the Valentine and continuing to produce long after other varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. It is of immense value, not only to the market gardener who desires the most profitable crop, but also to those with the family garden who desire to combine the finest quality with the heaviest production.

The tests of it for the past two years in both the market and home gardens around Atlanta have shown its great superiority in every respect, to the Valentine, which has heretofore been the standard. We recommend it fully to everyone who grows beans in the Southern States.

We find that there are several strains of the Stringless on the market, most of them inferior. Our stock has been very carefully selected and grown and will give you the strongest growing plants, the heaviest yields and the largest and finest pods of any. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine.

Our True Round Podded Stock.

For the past two years immense quantities of run-out types of the Valentine have been unloaded on planters in the South, and there are plenty of them still being offered. Some of the stock put out by what are considered the most reliable houses in the North turned out over 80% flat pods, uneatable and unsalable. Every quart of them planted means direct and certain loss. The difference in the appearance of the true and this spurious stock is so slight that it can only be detected by expert seedsmen.

We have no Valentine beans that are not true stock—thoroughly developed and round podded. The pods are of fine quality, thick and meaty. Very uniform in ripening and considered one of the most profitable for gardeners all through the South. For purity and high germinating qualities our Valentine stock is excelled by none and equalled by few. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

✓ HASTINGS' EXCELSIOR REFUGEE.

One of the best green podded beans for the trucker or for home use. This bean is the same as the Improved Round Pod Refugee, except that it is two weeks earlier. During the past few years it has almost entirely taken the place of the Round Pod Refugee. A strong grower and very prolific bearer. Excellent quality. The pods are well rounded out and stand shipment much better than the Valentine. Will be found especially valuable for nearby markets. Very productive and makes a good crop in either wet or dry seasons. In our opinion it is superior to the Valentine. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

✓ IMPROVED ROUND POD REFUGEE.

Often sold under name of Brown Valentine in some sections. While not as early 10 days to 2 weeks as Excelsior Refugee and Valentine, its heavy cropping qualities and resistance to drought make it a favorite for late summer and fall planting. Pods good size, meaty and tender, holding up well in shipping long distances. It continues in bearing several weeks longer than the early strains. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



Stringless Green Pod Bush Bean.
Natural size of pod.

Georgia Prolific Bean.

An exceedingly valuable introduction. A strong, vigorous grower and enormously productive. The pods are grown in clusters, individual plants often bearing as many as 50 pods. In color it is a light green, very long and perfectly round. Flesh is solid and of exceedingly fine quality. In productiveness and quality we believe that it excels any green-podded bean now on the market. It stands up well under the burning sun of summer and is well worthy of bearing the name of the "Empire State" of the South. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean.

This variety has been greatly improved during the past few years, and the strain is now worthy of general planting. The bean resembles the common Navy Bean in appearance, but the plants are upright in growth, holding the pods well up from the ground. It grows to a height of two feet, branching in all directions. Plant this variety in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the rows. They can be used either in the pod green or as a shell bean, like the Navy. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

Early Mohawk—Very early and will stand more cold than other bush variety. Pods from five to six inches long. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.



Georgia Prolific Bean.



White Mexican, or Prolific Tree Plant.

Best 4 Bush Limas.

Burpee's, the Biggest; Thorburn's, the Best Quality; Henderson's, the Most Productive; Jackson Wonder, the Drought Proof. All Four Should Be in Every Home Garden in the South. One Full-Sized Packet of Each of These Best 4 Varieties, Postpaid for 25 Cents. Don't Forget to Include Them in Your Order.

Jackson Wonder Bean.

This variety originated near Atlanta, Georgia. It is the most prolific bean grown. Their flavor is rich and delicious. It flourishes in the driest of weather and can be said to be almost drought-proof. It is a perfect dwarf bean, growing about two feet high. It begins bearing early in the summer and continues until it is cut down by frost. We consider this a most valuable introduction for the Southern home garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents.

Burpee's Bush Lima.

Grows 18 to 20 inches high, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 handsome large pods, which are identical in size and luscious flavor with the well known large Pole Lima, and comes absolutely true from seed. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty the largest and best Lima Beans can now be raised in quantities at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to use of poles. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.



The Jackson Wonder Bean.

POLITICS !

Hastings' Seeds The Popular Candidate !!

Unanimously Elected By Both Parties And Everybody Satisfied. See What They Say :

"I believe Hastings' Seeds are the best. I always vote the Democratic Ticket and Plant **Hastings' Seeds**."

R. D. SMITH, Cedar Bayou, Texas.

"I always vote the Republican ticket and always plant **Hastings' Seed**. Have never yet failed to be pleased with both."

J. W. CARROLL, Newark, Texas.



Old Homestead Pole Bean.

Thorburn's Bush Lima—This variety we consider the best quality of all the Bush Limas. It is a dwarf form of the Challenger Lima, which is the best in quality of all Lima Beans. Grows from 12 to 18 inches in height and is exceedingly productive. Beans are very thick, sweet and succulent. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima—This is one of the greatest acquisitions of late years, and is especially valuable for the South. If planted in April two crops can be made each season. Bears until killed by frost. Is very productive. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

Pole Snap Beans.

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder—This superb variety is well known all over the South under these names. Without doubt it is the most profitable pole snap bean that can be grown. It is the earliest, most productive and strongest grower of any of the pole beans. The pods grow from 6 to 12 inches long and are well rounded out, meaty, tender and entirely stringless. The buyer must be careful and get the true stock, for hundreds of bushels of the short, tough, stringy Southern Prolific are sold every year in place of it at a lower price. Our illustration gives you a good idea of its immense productiveness. If you have never grown it try some this year. You will be pleased with it. Here in the South where we have long seasons pole beans are profitable. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

Southern Creaseback—Also known as "Fat Horse" bean. A splendid variety to use as a "Cornfield Bean." Strong grower and heavy bearer. Pods tender when small but as they get full grown become tough and stringy. Beans are pure white and excellent for shell beans for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents.

Lazy Wife's Pole—One of the popular pole varieties. Pods stringless and of a rich buttery flavor. Beans large, round and white and make good shell beans for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Texas Prolific—Resembles the Kentucky Wonder very closely. Some seed houses are substituting Southern Prolific and selling it for the Texas. We have the true stock. This bean is a strong, vigorous grower, and may be planted from the middle of April until the last of August. Vines grow off rapidly and become very rank, and would reach a height of 20 feet if properly supported. Commences to bear in 60 to 70 days, and if kept closely picked will bear till frost. Pods are a beautiful green, entirely round and remain in an eatable condition longer than other varieties. An immense yielder, a peck measure full having often been picked from a single vine. You will make no mistake in planting a few of this variety for "snaps." Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—In some parts of the South there seems to be a groundless prejudice against wax beans. In the Early Golden Cluster Wax we have a wax bean equal in all respects to the Old Homestead or Texas Prolific in vigor of growth, size and quantity of pods, earliness and length of bearing and fine flavor and tenderness. The beans are large and white and make an excellent shell bean for winter use, giving an excellent bean both for snap and shelling. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Willow Leaf Lima.

A good pole variety of the Sieva class of Limas. Seeds are small but very prolific. Will stand more heat and drought than most of this class and seems to be especially well adapted to the lower South and Florida. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents.

Small White Lima.

Small Lima (Sieva)—The climbing form of Henderson's Bush Lima. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint 25 cents; quart, 45 cents.

Large White Lima.

The true large Lima Pole Bean. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Flower Seed Free!

Every purchaser of seeds from this Catalogue can get some flower seed free this year. We believe in the liberal use of flowers around all the homes in the South. Flowers beautify the home and yards; they give pleasure to all that view them; they are a source of satisfaction to all who grow them; they make life brighter to all who live on the farms, in the villages and in the cities. It is to encourage a more liberal planting of flowers that we again make this offer which was so popular last year. No matter how small your purchase you can have your own selection from the list on the second page to this Catalogue. We want to give away 100,000 packets of flower seeds this year under this special offer. For particulars see second page of cover.

Hastings' Garden Beets.

Our Prices include Payment of Postage by Packets, Ounces and Pounds of Beet Seed Except in 10-Pound Lots.

FRENCH GROWN SEED

It is well-known among leading seedsmen that the best beet seed comes from France. The French seed germinates better, produces smaller tops and makes smoother and tenderer roots than beet seed grown elsewhere. Our well-known policy of having the best of everything, leads us to place all our beet seed growing contracts with the leading beet seed grower of France. By so doing we get the best and nothing but the best.

CULTURE

Sow in rich or well manured ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 15 inches to 2 feet apart. Sow thinly in the rows in this latitude from early spring up to August 15th and later further south. In Florida, sow from September to December. The seed is rough and soil is should be firmed or rolled after planting. When 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. The young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff or clay soils not over 1 inch.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet.



The most popular variety on our list. Tens of thousands buy it every year and are satisfied. It is an improvement by selection of the Early Blood Turnip. Color, a deep red. Fine form and flavor, very tender and free from stringiness. Early and very uniform in size. Good for either home garden or market use. Especially valuable for successive sowings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1-4 pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Extra Early Egyptian.

A market gardener's beet. It is one of the earliest of all beets. Grows very quickly, producing nicely shaped, smooth turnip formed roots. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. When young the flesh is tender, but becomes stringy when old. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$3.00.

\$1 or \$2

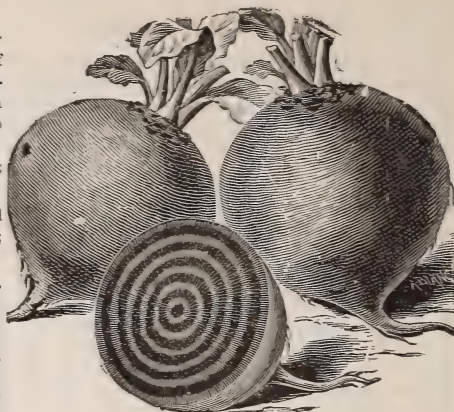
Judiciously expended for Garden Seeds can be made to produce from fifty to a hundred and fifty dollars worth of supplies on an acre of ground or less. Is there any other branch of Southern farming that will give so large returns for so small an expenditure of money and labor? We think not. Try it yourself this year.

Hastings' Crimson King.

We have especially recommended this as an early beet both for the market and home garden. It is of the earliest and sweetest of all beets. Thousands of our customers are now using it with satisfactory results and the demand is constantly increasing. Is often ready for use, with favorable seasons, in 6 weeks from sowing. To those who are not using it we would recommend a trial this season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, not postpaid, \$5.00.

Early Blood Turnip—An old time favorite. Color dark red, round and smooth. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Hastings' Beet Seed is grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots, all small and inferior roots being thrown out.



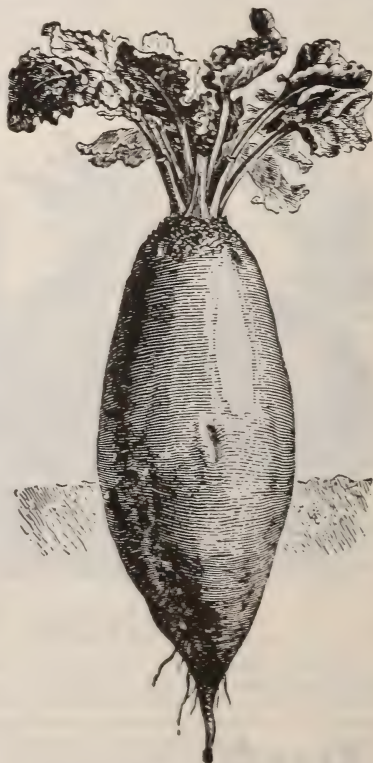
Hastings' Crimson King Beet.



Eclipse Beet

Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet—The most popular market gardener's beet in the central South as well as being a very popular variety for home gardens. Our illustration shows well its fine form, smoothness and freedom from stringy roots. Very rapid grower with small top. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. Color a deep blood red which it retains fully after being cooked. A very heavy cropper and its fine appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.

Lentz Extra Early—Contains all the valuable essentials of an early beet. Nearly as early as Egyptian but much larger and of extra fine quality. Of fine dark red color; tender and sweet at all stages of growth. It has a small top and with favorable weather is often ready to use in 6 weeks from sowing the seed. It is very productive and a perfect keeper. Seed crop of this variety short this season and demand exceedingly heavy. We advise an early order to make sure of getting it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.25.



Jumbo Mangel Beet.

Bastian's Extra Early—Early, quick, large grower. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.00.

Extra Early Bassano—Early, round and light colored. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.00.

Long Smooth Blood—Late variety; resists drought. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.00.

Half-Long Blood—A dark red, half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Yellow Turnip Beet—Yellow flesh. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale—Grown for the leaves. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.

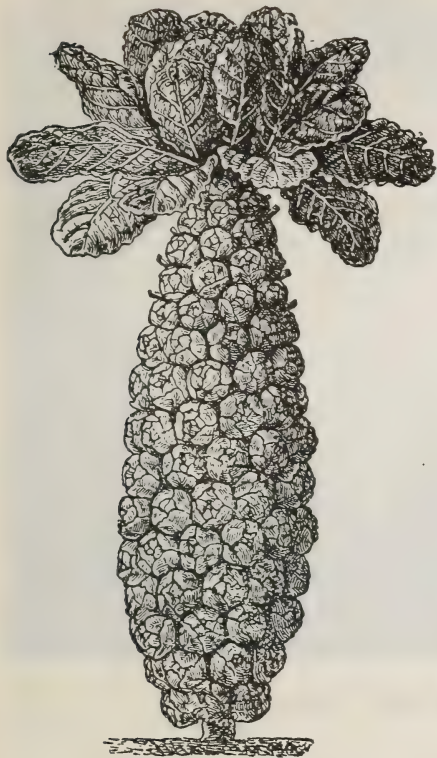
MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Valuable for stock feed only, and should be grown for winter feeding by every dairy or stockman. The product per acre is enormous and the value is shown in an increased flow of milk and the improved health of the animals. Sow in spring and let grow through the entire summer.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel—Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

White French Sugar—Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head, or sprout, being formed at each leaf-joint. The plants are hardy, and in our section will live out through the winter without protection. The quality and flavor of the sprouts are much improved by frost. Seed should be sown thinly in drills early in July and August, and when the young plants are six inches in height they should be transplanted to rich soil, setting them in rows three to four feet apart and plants eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. When the young sprouts are well started the lower leaves may be stripped from the plant in order to admit light and air.

Improved Dwarf—A variety producing compact sprouts, of excellent quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Broccoli.

This vegetable is closely allied to the Cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Its culture is the same as for Cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a much surer header. There are many deterred from growing Cauliflower from the high price of the seed. To these we recommend a trial of Broccoli. There are two varieties that do well in the South, the only difference being in the color of the heads.

White Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Purple Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00.

FOR FIVE YEARS.

We have used your seeds for five years and they have always proven satisfactory in every way.

G. A. PITT, Indian Territory.

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture—Does best in a rich, well tilled soil; will do in a well manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when three to four inches high. Give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet and hoe thoroughly and often. Heads may be bleached extra white by tying the leaves over the tops closely. Should be more generally cultivated in the South than it now is. It is a spring crop in this latitude. In Florida and along the Gulf sow the seed in September, October and November.

Hastings' Cauliflower Seed

Is from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower Seed of any value is grown in the United States. We furnish the grower the highest grade of Seed, and we do not charge from 50 cents to \$1.00 per ounce extra for Red, Yellow or Blue Seals.

GILT EDGE.

Introduced by us to the Southern growers in 1893. This has been thoroughly tested by thousands of customers the past seven years. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of any variety ever offered and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen sent to our store weighed seven pounds and eight ounces without the leaves. It is of the Snowball type, but is much larger, and will stand longer without decay than any other. Packet, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$8.00; pound, \$30.00.

Extra Early Paris White—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Le Normand's (Short Stem)—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Early Snowball (Henderson's)—A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 90 cents; ounce, \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$6.75; pound, \$24.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt (Selected Stock)—Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 90 cents; ounce, \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$6.75; pound, \$24.00.

Large Late Algiers—Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50.



Gilt Edge Cauliflower—The Finest Strain Grown.



GROWN FROM HASTINGS' "PREMIER BRAND" CABBAGE SEED.

SOMETHING NEW

Hastings' Premier Brand Cabbage Seed.

For ten years we have had the best grade of American grown Cabbage Seed handled by any seed house in the world. It was good seed; it was the best to be had at the time. With it our cabbage seed sales increased over 1000 %, and our customers were satisfied. We were not. We wanted cabbage seed, not only better than others, but a great deal better. After years of effort along this line we have succeeded in getting it. Hereafter every pound of cabbage seed sold by us will be of our "Premier Brand," a new special high-grade stock of cabbage seed never before offered, except to a few market gardeners on Long Island. Every head of cabbage from which this seed is grown is selected. Every head that is not absolutely true in shape, size and solidity is thrown out and destroyed. Every head that does not come up to the standard of the most exacting cabbage seed grower in this country is rejected. In this way every seed produced is what is known as "stock seed" among seed growers, and is as near perfection as can be produced. None of this grade of seed is sold now. We are the first to obtain it for general distribution. It has not been accessible and has never been put on the market before by any seedsman, North or South, East or West, and very few are ever going to do it for the reason that it costs from 100 to 200 % more than to grow the grades now offered by seedsmen. Quality is the first consideration with us, cost second. This "Premier Brand" is not confined to any one variety. It is of the same grade all through our list. Every variety in this catalogue is grown under these conditions. We are determined to excel every seed house in this country in the quality of our seeds, and this is one of our methods of doing it. Plant our "Premier Brand" Cabbage Seed, and you will be surprised at the superiority of your crop over that of your neighbors who continue to plant the other grades.

The illustration showing a single head of All-Head Early, shows what can be done with our cabbage seed. This was grown by a prominent market gardener near Atlanta. Why not have cabbage like that in your place this season? You can if you use our "Premier Brand" Cabbage Seed.

How to Grow Cabbage

In the Southern States.

Cabbage is one of the most important of the vegetable crops in the South. It is a standard crop on every truck farm; it finds a place in every family garden. It is not a difficult crop to grow and will make a satisfactory crop on almost all kinds of soil, providing a plentiful supply of plant food in the shape of manure or commercial fertilizer is supplied where it is naturally lacking in the soil. A liberal supply of plant food is a necessity in making a crop of cabbage. It is a heavy feeder and it is almost impossible to give it too much. It is a crop that should be more largely grown than it is. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cabbage is shipped into the Southern States every year, money that had better be kept here instead of going to enrich the growers of other sections.

THE RIGHT SEED.

The first requisite of success in cabbage growing in the South is to get the right seed; first-class seed of the best American growth. The most of the failures, either partial or total, in the South comes from the use of European grown cabbage seed which is supplied to the planters in the South through small seed stores, retail merchants and the boxes of seed left in country stores to be sold on commission.

We have not the space in this catalogue to go into the details of why European cabbage seed fails when planted South. It is a fact, however, that we have demonstrated beyond question during the past twelve years that European grown cabbage seed makes either a partial or total failure nine years out of ten when planted in the South. It either does not head at all or else makes very loose-leaved or misshapen heads, unfit for market and inferior for home use. In most cases collards will make a better head than cabbage from European seed. The European grown seed makes a fair crop when planted in the Northern States and Canada, but it don't do in the South. The trouble is that it is grown in the wrong place to be adapted to Southern plantings. In this connection it is not out of place for us to say that we do not sell a pound of European cabbage seed. All of our cabbage seed is grown for us by the most careful American growers who grow exclusively for us the grade of seed that we are selling. We take no chances with any inferior stock even if it is cheaper in price.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

One ounce of seed planted during the spring months, will, under ordinary conditions, make from 2,500 to 3,000 plants and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed will make plants for one acre. With summer plantings in June, July and August, twice the quantity of seed is needed to give the same number of plants. During the hot summer months the conditions are unfavorable for germination of the seed hence the necessity for the larger quantity to produce the same number of plants.

THE SEED BED.

The seed bed should be in a sheltered spot and slightly raised above the surrounding surface to insure perfect drainage. For small family gardens it is well to sow the seed in shallow boxes. No matter whether the soil is of heavy or light character it should be reduced to the finest condition possible. Do not fertilize the soil in the seed bed. It should not be rich, at least, not richer than the open ground where the plants are to be set. Thorough preparation is what is needed. Reduce the soil to the finest particles possible; as fine as the smallest grains of sand. After working the soil thoroughly it should be firmed down well. Work sandy soil when it is wet, clay or muck soils when they are dry and crumble up easily. We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity and profitability of thorough soil preparation in both the seed bed and open ground.

SOWING THE SEED.

Sow the seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means thin, spindling plants. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, firm the soil over them, then water the bed thoroughly. In hot, sunny weather the beds should be shaded partially, protecting it during the hottest part of the day.

The beds should be kept moist, but keeping them soaking wet must be avoided. The seed will germinate in from 3 to 8 days according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing from the start. A check in growth in cabbage is always injurious, no matter what stage of growth.

It is good to transplant cabbage once before setting in the open ground, and two transplantings are better. It gives a better developed root system.

In the seed bed watch carefully for small insect pests. The black flea and green plant louse are usually ready for business. When these insect pests appear dust the plants with "Bug Death." It is the most effective insecticide known, and can be used freely without the least injury to the plants. Bug Death is not poisonous to anything but insects. It's perfectly safe to have around.

When the young plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in the open ground where they are to stand.

THE SOIL.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from a light sand to a heavy clay or muck soil. Naturally a light sandy soil needs more fertilizer or manure than the heavy ones. The bulk of the manure or fertilizer should be worked into the soil during preparation and before transplanting. The best all around commercial fertilizer for Cabbage should contain

Available Phosphoric Acid	7%
Potash	8%
Nitrogen	5%

The largest part of the cultivation should be done before the crop is planted. This means a thorough plowing and re-plowing of the soil down deep, and the soil down as far as the plow goes should be reduced to as fine particles as that on the surface. The soil cannot be worked down too fine. Sandy soil should be plowed and harrowed when it is damp, heavy or clay soils when they are dry enough to crumble up easy when plowed or harrowed. Too much importance cannot be given this matter of soil preparation and cultivation and the greater part of it must be done before the crop is set in the ground. Use plenty of manure if obtainable and plenty of commercial fertilizer if you have no manure. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and it is almost impossible to give it an excess quantity of a well balanced fertilizer.

TRANSPLANTING

Should be done on cloudy days or in small gardens in the evening when the sun is pretty well down. The most favorable time is just before a rain. The young plants should be set perfectly upright and placed in the soil so that only the leaves are above the surface. Firm the soil well around the young plants and if soil is a little dry pour in a little water to settle the soil closely around the small roots. Transplanting is a process that should be carried on with great care.

FIELD CULTIVATION.

After the plants are set in the open a frequent shallow cultivation of the soil should be kept up. Keep the grass and weeds killed before they have a chance to make growth. Cultivate often but not deeply, as generally cabbage roots do not extend very far below the surface. It is best to cultivate or hoe cabbage early in the morning when the dew is on the plants. When the heads begin to form light applications of some quick acting commercial fertilizer or nitrate of soda will be found beneficial. Be sure that you keep down all grass and weeds if you want good, large, firm heads. Begin right by using Hastings' Premier Brand Seed, thoroughly prepare your soil, give proper cultivation and you will have no trouble in being a successful cabbage grower.

BIG 4 CABBAGE COLLECTION

Has for years been the standard in gardens in every Southern State. Tens of thousands of these collections are sold by us every year, and each year the demand increases. It is popular for four reasons: 1st. It gives a succession crop of cabbage in every garden, no two of the varieties maturing at the same time. 2d. It gives every market gardener a chance to test 4 superb market varieties at a small cost. 3d. The 25 cents spent for this collection gives the buyer greater returns for the money spent, in the way of a cabbage crop, than he can get from any other seed house in the country. 4th. We give as a premium on every Big 4 collection sold one year's subscription to the "Southern Ruralist," the best monthly paper published for the farmer and gardener.

The Big 4 collection consists of one large packet each of our prize cabbages for the South—**Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Flat Dutch.** This has for years been known as our Big 4 collection. (See descriptions of the varieties and illustrations.) At full Catalogue prices these 4 packets of cabbage seed would cost you 40 cents and the "Ruralist" 25 cents—65 cents in all. By ordering the Big 4 you get full 65 cents value for 25 cents. No other house gives you so much for the money.

FROM TEXAS.

I am convinced that no collection of Cabbage Seed can give better results than Hastings' "Big Four." I advise my neighbors to try it just one time and be convinced.

W. B. TAYLOR,
McDade, Texas.

FROM FLORIDA.

I have been in the truck business for 13 years, and never had complete success until I began using your seeds. This year I tried the Big Four Collection, and have cabbage over four feet across. My garden is simply a beauty, and to all my friends I recommend your seeds as genuine in every way. I heard a prominent citizen of this county say the other day that "a man who didn't use Hastings' seed didn't deserve to succeed."

H. L. COWART, DeSoto County, Florida.



HASTINGS' LONG ISLAND WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage.

The largest, earliest, surest header of any of the large Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half to two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than the Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Quality Should be the First Consideration in Seed Buying.

✓ Hastings' Sure Crop Cabbage.



During the past twelve years we have sold thousands of pounds of seed of this superb variety all over the South to the market gardeners, to the gardeners for home use; for spring plantings, for summer and fall plantings. It has given entire satisfaction to all who have planted it. It is today the earliest and surest header of all the large, flat, round varieties. It is our prize cabbage. Its quality is excellent, being tender, crisp and solid. On good soil it makes heads weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, and where it is rightly cared for scarcely a seed will fail to form a head. While it is pre-eminently a cabbage for spring planting yet our customers in the lower half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas find it a first-class variety to sow in July and August for maturing in late fall and early winter. **Premier Brand Seed.** Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

✓ Florida Drumhead Cabbage.

The Florida Drumhead is another favorite of long standing with our customers. For ten years it has held its own against all introductions of this class. It is the earliest of all the Drumhead varieties known. It combines with this earliness all the good qualities of the Drumhead class, and furthermore it resists both heat and cold. No cabbage can compare with its ability to withstand the burning heat of summer without blistering or rotting. No one who wants a cabbage to run well into summer in the South can afford to be without the Florida Drumhead. It is a short-stemmed, medium early cabbage which grows very compactly, the leaves turning in closely to make the head. Can be planted more closely than most of the Drumhead varieties. Large, very solid, round and flattened on top. Weighs from 10 to 25 pounds. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.



✓ Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Our best variety of Large, Late, Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, weighing 10 to 20 pounds, according to soil and cultivation. It is a good variety for spring planting anywhere in the South, to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter. There is no variety equals it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not, however, detract from its value for spring planting as it withstands heat well. **Premier Brand Seed.** Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Crop of American Grown Cabbage Seed is a partial failure this year and prices are a little higher than usual. Still you can't make satisfactory crops of cabbage with the cheaper imported seed.

Hastings' Sure Head Cabbage.

Our special strain of Sure Head is the most popular cabbage in the South. It never fails to make fine, large solid heads with few outer leaves as shown in our illustration. It is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and the Drum-head and has the good points of both combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing late for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. The only objection to it for shipping purposes, is that in a wet season it grows too large to pack well in crates. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Henderson's Succession—A large, flat cabbage, introduced in 1888. About ten days later than Early Summer, but is nearly double its size. A good strain and reliable header, but not as compact in growth of head as Sure Crop. Our seed is grown from original stock. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Hastings' Sure Head Cabbage.

THE BEST IN SIXTEEN YEARS.

I have been a gardener for 16 years, but never had such success as I have had this year using your seeds. Notwithstanding the cold spring and an April frost, your seed all germinated and produced strong healthy plants which withstood the cold. I never raised such cabbage in my life—my garden was the talk of the town. September 15, 1901.

J. M. CAROTHERS, Taylor, Texas.



Emerald King.

HASTINGS' EMERALD KING.

A superb early cabbage of our own introduction. It has had several years' thorough test in all parts of the South, and is now a recognized standard variety among our customers. An early, flat, very solid variety that can be grown for either early or late crop. Of fair size, heads averaging from 5 to 8 pounds; grows very uniformly; is a sure header, and does not burn or blister easily in the hottest and driest weather. An unexcelled variety to withstand droughts. It is of a dark, glossy green color, holding up its color long after other sorts wilt and fade. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25, postpaid.

SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE.

A splendid early cabbage, resembling Early Summer, but is slightly earlier, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves and is less liable to split and run to seed. Well adapted both for shipping and for home use. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

HASTINGS' ALL-HEAD EARLY CABBAGE.

Our strain of the All-Head Early is the finest in existence for a medium size, flat early cabbage. The illustration showing the superb heads of cabbage that can be grown by using our **PREMIER BRAND SEED** is one made from a photograph of a single head of the "All-Head Early" grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta last season. We think that you will agree with us that its hard to beat. It is an extra early flat head variety. Very satisfactory for use as an extra early where medium size is desired. It's a sure header with half a chance; well named "All-Head" as it has few loose leaves. One week earlier than Early Summer and holds up better in shipment. If you have never grown it, try a few. You will be pleased. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Early Deep Head.

The heads of this cabbage grow to a large size, and, as its name signifies, are deeper than ordinary stocks of second early cabbage. It heads up firm, and we find it a valuable variety. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

All Seasons.

As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for a succession crop for market gardeners in the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drought well. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

DANISH BALL HEAD.

Also known as "Hollander." It is a very handsome and extremely hardy late cabbage, which is growing in popularity in America, having proved one of our very best winter sorts. It is highly prized in Denmark, and grown there almost exclusively for winter cabbage. It thrives well on thin soils and in highly exposed situations. The heads are of good marketable size, not quite so large as Flat Dutch, but very hard, round, fine-grained, and will weigh $\frac{1}{4}$ more than other varieties of equal size. We do not recommend it as a spring cabbage in the South, but for planting in late summer and early fall for maturing in the winter it has proven an excellent variety in many parts of the lower South. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Buncombe, or North Carolina Winter—A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Improved Large Late Drumhead—An old standard late-maturing variety, large, solid, always reliable as a header and of excellent quality. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Danish Ball Head.

Hastings' Selected Jersey Wakefield.

Almost every one knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care and a well cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.



Early Summer.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—The tenderest and richest variety of all. It does not head so well in hot weather hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Almost as hardy as kale. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt—Desirable because of its earliness and extremely solid heads. Small, sharply pointed, extra early and a sure header even on poor soil. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Etampes—A French variety of merit on account of its earliness. Sharp pointed heads, maturing very early. For home gardens only. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Summer—One of the best early flat cabbages coming in 10 days to 2 weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Very uniform in size and shape, round, flattened and solid. Has small outer leaves and stands close planting. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Charleston Wakefield—A large type of the Jersey Wakefield, larger but 2 weeks later. A good variety for those wanting increased size of head. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—An old time favorite and standard for early plantings in the South, especially in family gardens. Medium size, round and flattened. Heads usually weigh from 4 to 5 pounds. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A fine strain of large, late, Flat Dutch Cabbage, suitable for either spring or summer sowings. A very desirable variety where large size rather than earliness is wanted. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Extra Early Express—A small extra early variety, suitable only for home gardens. Very popular in some localities. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Large Early York—Well known, loose-headed early sort. Good for early growing in home gardens. Tender and of fine quality. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Green Glazed—A rather loose-headed variety, well adapted to all parts of the South for summer growth, for the reason that it seems less subject to attacks of insects than any other kind. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Blood Red Erfurt—The best variety of red cabbage for the South. Medium size, early and very solid. Fine for pickling. **PREMIER BRAND SEED.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

Culture.

Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when trees are starting out. Make several sowings about a month apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well manured soil worked deep. This is a deep-rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida sow seed in September, October and November.

Oxheart Carrot.

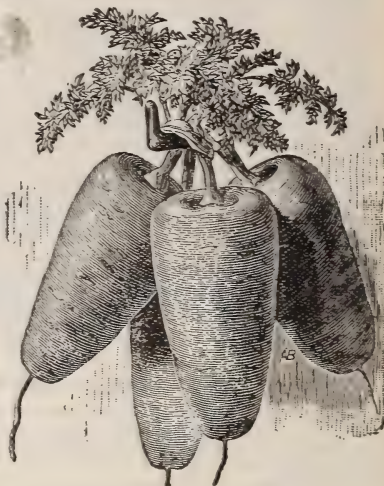
This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soils. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

✓ **St. Valery**—Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

✓ **Improved Long Orange**—Old, well known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

✓ **Half-Long Scarlet**—A favorite for market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

✓ **Danvers' Intermediate**—Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.



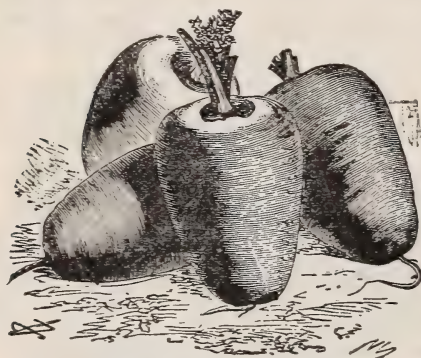
Oxheart Carrot.

Chantenay.

✓ This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Large White Belgian.—For Stock Feed Only.

The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is that the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid.



Chantenay Carrot.

CHERVIL.

An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for a salad. Sow it broadcast in October or November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.00.

CRESS.

Water—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

✓ **Extra Curled Upland**—Grown same as Spinach, and is early. Tastes same as Water Cress. Extra Curled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

CORN SALAD, OR PETTICUS.

✓ **Large Green Cabbaging**—This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

BIG AND GOOD.

You put more seed in your packets and the seed is better than any we get from other dealers. Have been using your seed three years and can recommend them to any one.

MRS. R. A. JACKSON, Woodland, La.

Market Gardeners' Prices.

The prices in this Catalogue are for seeds in ordinary quantities. Market gardeners, agricultural associations and state and county institutions using seeds in large quantities are requested to write for special prices on their lists of seeds.

CELERY GROWING IN THE SOUTH.

Celery has become an important market crop in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. There is no reason why it should not be grown in all the Southern States and save to our own section the hundreds of thousands of dollars that go to other sections for our supply every year. It is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, \$1,500 per acre not being an unusual return for a good crop. At the same time it is a crop that few make a success of the first time. It is one of those crops that "knowing how" cuts a large figure in and the "know how" can only be gained by actual experience.

It is almost impossible to mature good celery in the Central South during the summer months so that all efforts in this section must be directed towards maturing the crop in late fall and early winter. With this in view seed should be sown in April, May and June. The seed bed may be in any moist place. The seed should barely be covered, at the same time it must never be allowed to dry out. Even a slight drying out will often ruin the germination. If celery seed is covered over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch it will not germinate. The bed should always be partially shaded. As soon as plants get 3 to 4 inches high they should be sheared (top leaves cut off) to make them more stocky. This shearing should be done 2 or 3 times.

Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not rich you must make it so by heavy applications of well rotted manure or commercial fertilizers. Well drained muck lands give good results. When the plants are 6 inches high—the latter part of July—they may be set in the trenches 6 inches apart, the trenches being $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart—and as fast as the plants grow keep drawing the earth up—leaving only a small bunch of leaves exposed, thus blanching it as it grows. Celery not well blanched is not salable, neither has it good tender qualities. What are known as green varieties have the best flavor, although it is more trouble to blanch them. They have the rich nutty flavor which is so desirable in celery.



Savannah Market Celery.

For Florida

and the lower Gulf Coast the seed should be sown in August and September for general crop, which is matured and marketed in the spring. Do not bank with earth in that section as it usually produces "rustled" celery which is unmarketable. **Varieties**—We recommend Mexican Solid for heavy and muck soils; Savannah Market for sandy, hammock and light clay soils. Golden Self-Blanching is a marked success in some sections, but is not a good variety for general planting. White Plume does well in Central Georgia and Alabama.

Savannah Market.

Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. It is a strong vigorous grower and will make a satisfactory crop where other sorts fail altogether. It is large and solid and of first class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are a clear white and centers a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender and makes a fine appearance in market. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Mexican Solid Celery.

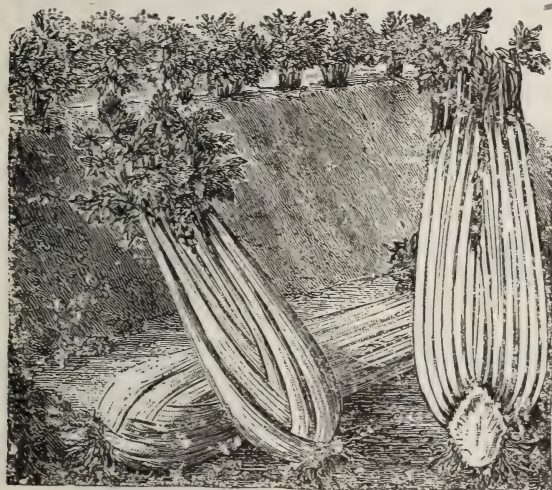
Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. The most reliable variety; no other can compare with its ability to withstand either frosts or heat. When ready for market the plants are plump and do not wilt as soon as most sorts. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo, Michigan, celery district, having the rich nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

✓ **Golden Self-Blanching**—In the South this is specially a market gardener's variety. It requires more careful treatment than Savannah Market, and unless given the very highest culture is apt to prove a failure. The market gardeners of South Florida use this variety largely. It is not a satisfactory variety under ordinary culture. It is much tenderer than Mexican Solid and easily succumbs to both heat and frost. For

Mexican Solid Celery.

the market gardener who can give it extra care it is desirable and its color and appearance in market leave nothing to be desired. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

✓ **White Plume**—This variety seems to be well adapted to Central Georgia and Alabama. It is an extra early, a vigorous grower and easily blanched with very little earthing up. It makes a handsome appearance and is of first class quality. It must, however, be used up early in the season, as it is a rather poor keeper after it is fully matured. This variety has been greatly improved in recent years and is much superior to what it was when first introduced. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.



SWEET OR SUGAR CORN.

The people of the South are just beginning to appreciate the good qualities of sweet corn in comparison with the ordinary roasting ear varieties. The great majority of the people have the idea that Sweet Corn cannot be grown here. This is a mistake.

We have seen as fine sweet corn grown here by market gardeners as we have ever seen and the crops have netted the gardeners from \$50 to \$75 per acre despite dry weather. There is this fact to be borne in mind and that is that sweet corn requires richer soil and higher culture than the common varieties of field corn, but the superior quality obtained makes it well worth using. We carry under the head of Sweet Corn both the Adams' Large Early and Adams' Extra Early. They are not, strictly speaking, sweet varieties. Their only advantage is earliness and unless exceedingly high culture is given they will prove a disappointment. We carry them on our list but do not recommend them.

CULTURE—The grains of sweet corn are shriveled and cannot be planted quite as early as the field varieties. Leaves on the trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. Drop 5 or 6 grains in each stalk to the hill, according to the richness of your soil. A continuous supply should be arranged for either by planting early, medium and late varieties, or else by making several plantings at intervals of ten days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn and no family that appreciates the best in quality can afford to be without at least a small patch of sweet corn.

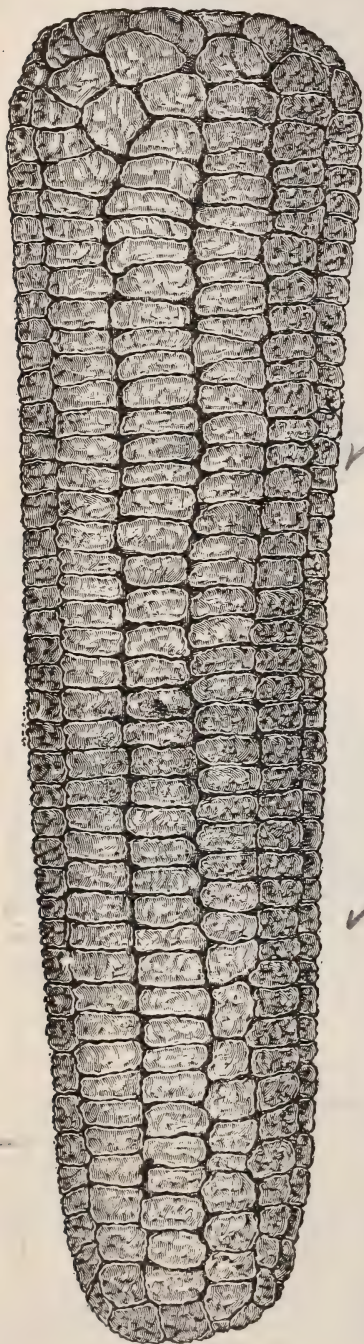
Hastings' Yexo Sugar Corn.

The Earliest, the Sweetest,
the Best.

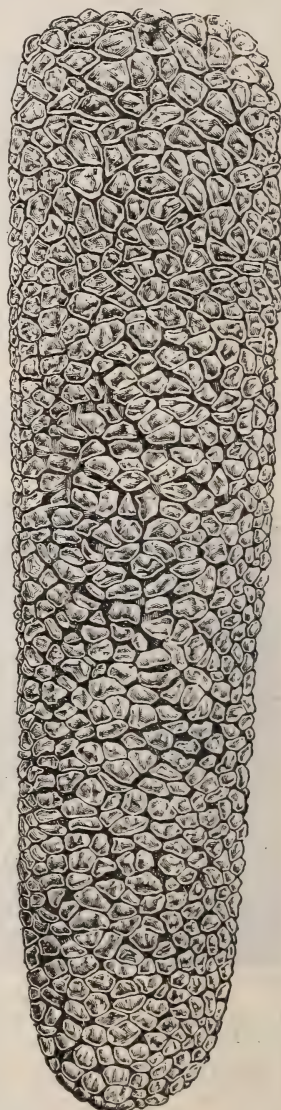
Our Yexo is the leading early variety of Sweet Corn for the South. In this variety we have a true Sweet Corn that combines earliness and productiveness with the finest flavor. Our customers have grown it in every Southern state with entire satisfaction. The ears are produced 2 and 3 to each stalk, are of medium size and uniform shape. They are well filled with tender sweet kernels of the most delicious flavor. We recommend this above all other varieties to those wishing to combine earliness with the best possible quality. We would like to see a largely increased use of sweet corn in the South and we know of no better way to encourage the use of it than by getting such varieties as the Yexo into the hands of Southern planters. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Country Gentleman.

As shown by the illustration this variety, is peculiarly marked in the irregular arrangement of the grains. Leading seedsmen in almost all sections of the country claim this to be of the finest quality known in sweet corns and our personal experience with it confirms this opinion expressed by others. It is certainly a prime favorite among those who garden for home use here near Atlanta. We find it to be one of the finest flavored and makes from 3 to 4 good sized ears to the stalk where properly cultivated. The grains are small, much shriveled but very deep. Cob remarkably small. It matures in mid-season, after Yexo and just before Stowell's Evergreen. This, together with those two varieties, makes a splendid succession for family use and in none of the three is there any inferiority in tenderness, flavor and strong growing quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.



Yexo Corn.



Country Gentleman.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

The standard main crop variety. It is an old variety, but one that holds its own against almost all new-comers for main crop purposes. The ears are of large size, long and well filled, and 3 to 4 ears grow on each stalk under good cultivation on fertile soil. The stalks are large and strong. The grains are of good size, long and slender, the cob small and slender. This variety holds in good eating condition longer than almost any other. Our stock of this, as well as of all other sweet corn, is very carefully grown and will be found entirely free from the "glaze" or flintiness found in all the sweet corn grown on the prairie lands of the Western States and offered at low prices. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Adams' Extra Early.

This is a popular extra early sort among market gardeners. It is naturally very small and unless planted on very rich soil and given high cultivation it will prove a failure. When properly grown it makes ears of fair size. Its eating quality is rather poor and we do not recommend it for home gardens. Its value is to the market gardener who desires something to go on the market ahead of other varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Large Early Adams.

Very similar to the Extra Early Adams, but 10 days later and makes much larger ears. It is much harder than any of the sweet corns and can be planted earlier. Like the Extra Early it has small stalks and can be planted much closer than other varieties. These Adams varieties are strictly market gardeners' varieties, and we do not recommend either for home gardens. They both lack fine flavor and sure cropping qualities. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Black Mexican—This variety has ears with dark purple grains. This dark color spoils it for a market variety, but for home use for late crop it surpasses any other variety in sweetness and flavor. Another strong point is that it is the least subject to attacks of the bud-worm of any sort and this is a great advantage in sections where the bud-worms are destructive. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Early Mammoth—Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller and about 2 weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Late Mammoth Sugar—The latest and largest of all sweet corns. Ears grow to an immense size and are of the finest quality and flavor. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

(For Other Varieties, see Field Corn.)

Pop Corn for Boys and Girls.

What is better to pass away the long winter evenings than a plentiful supply of pop corn for the children to pop? It brings joy and merriment to the youngsters. In small quantities this is essentially a children's crop. Why not get them a small quantity of the seed and let the crop be known as theirs? It will give them additional interest in the farm and garden work and help them in their winter amusements.

Monarch White Rice Pop Corn—This is a widely grown variety, producing ears 6 inches in length, well filled with slender, round-pointed grains, resembling a grain of rice in form, the outer ends being sharply pointed and placed on the cob in a sloping position, with the points toward the tip of the ear. The grain is hard and flinty, popping finely when well dried. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. By express, peck, \$1.25.

Golden Queen Pop Corn—This is one of the hardiest and most productive varieties, stalks growing 6 feet in height, with numerous long, slender ears well filled with small, round, golden-yellow grains. When popped it is a creamy white, and a single kernel will frequently expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. By express, per peck, \$1.25.



Pop Corn.

He Got in a Hurry and Then Got Left.

"I have made—for the last time—the mistake of getting in a hurry and sending to the store for seed instead of waiting until I could get an order from you. I have got left every time I did it."

J. A. WYMAN, High Springs, Fla.

There is nothing surprising in the experience of Mr. Wyman. It's tolerably safe to figure that you are going to get left in your crop when you buy seeds from the boxes in the stores. The box seeds are of such poor quality that they can't be worked off in any other way. The seeds sold by stores in the packets from the commission boxes is the trash and dumpings of the seed trade. You cannot breed full blooded Berkshire hogs from razorbacks. Neither can you grow a satisfactory garden from the refuse seed stocks of the country. Good seed from reliable seedsmen cost no more than the trash you buy from the boxes in the stores.

COLLARDS.

The collard is an old-time favorite and stand-by all over the South. There are few gardens in the South that do not contain it. It is well adapted to every Southern state, and is a species of cabbage which is not only very hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and later in the season a fairly good head. It is not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown in early spring and up to as late as August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground setting them 2 feet apart in the row. Should be cultivated frequently and thoroughly like cabbage. It is sometimes humorously alluded to as "Georgia Cabbage."

True Southern or Georgia.

This is the old-time favorite variety known to every gardener in the South. It stands all sorts of adverse conditions with little injury and can be considered a sure cropper. It is very hardy and will stand uninjured in any ordinary winter as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage this old-time variety will furnish an abundance of leaves of good quality. On fairly good soil it makes quite a head when winter comes on. While generally grown for vegetable purposes it will be found to advantage to grow some so as to give your cow an occasional feed during the winter months as it keeps the digestive organs in good order and largely increases the flow of milk. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

North Carolina Short Stem—This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it is unquestionably proved itself far superior to any other collards in cultivation. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

New White-Head—This fine strain of collards came to our notice 5 years ago. We quote the grower's description: "The collards I raise from seed are from a few that pro-



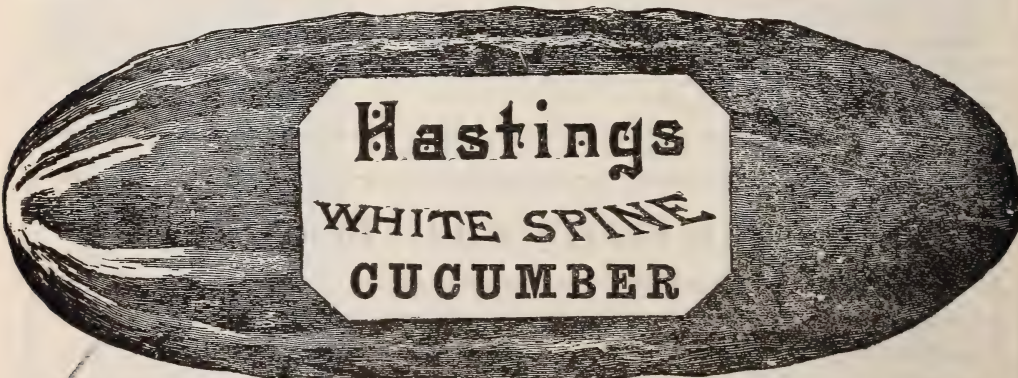
Collard.

Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$

duced large white heads 12 years ago in a patch of North Carolina Buncombe Cabbage. Here (Southern Georgia) in a cold, wet winter, most of them form white heads, some soft and some so firm that they are not bursted by the stalks when they start up to form seeds in the spring. Years of careful selection of best head of seeds has greatly improved them; yet they are not always certain to produce heads. When they do not make heads they are much more tender than the old time ones on which the leaves grow far apart." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

HASTINGS' SELECTED CUCUMBER SEED.

CULTURE—Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground becomes a little warm. If planted before this they should be protected. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Where well rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it in each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill and when plants are well up and have the rough leaves formed thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils, and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. The soil which covers the seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely. If insects appear stop the young plants with "Bug Death." It is the best insecticide we have ever used. Keep the plants well cultivated up to time they begin to run well, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds that may appear. Fruit should be picked off as soon as large enough for use for if it is left to ripen and go to seed the plants cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the lower Gulf Coast, August and September plantings will be found profitable.



Hastings
WHITE SPINE
CUCUMBER

The Hastings' White Spine—The finest early strain of White Spine grown. The Hastings' White Spine is by far the best of all White Spine strains, as can easily be seen when grown side by side. The fruit is of large size and immensely productive. This produces no small or imperfect cucumbers. The skin is hard and of deep green color, which it holds until fully matured. Is crisp and tender, and retains its fresh, plump appearance long after being gathered. It is nearly one week earlier than any other White Spine variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$6.00; 100 pounds, \$50.00.

F. J. MERRIAM, Battle Hill, Ga., the leading market gardener, says: "Your Hastings' White Spine Cucumber is a most excellent strain."

Japanese Climbing.

This variety is a strong, vigorous grower. Vines attain twice the length of common varieties. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine green color; the flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is very prolific and the fruits, being raised well above the ground, never suffer from wet weather or insects; vines are proof against mildew, and continue bearing till late in the fall. (See illustration.) Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Livingston's Emerald—Strictly an Evergreen Cucumber, retaining its color until fully ripe. Its distinct dark green, spineless skin attracts the attention of every one. The fruit sets early, and its vigorous vines abound in long, straight, handsome fruits of the most desirable quality. For slicing, the flesh is peculiarly crisp and tender and has a pleasing flavor. The young fruit, being dark and green, straight and slender, makes excellent pickles. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Improved Long Green—The old strain of the Long Green has always been a favorite throughout the South for family garden work and in some sections it is largely used for market purposes. In our Improved Long Green we have a variety that greatly surpasses the old strain and is bound to be a favorite wherever planted. The fruits are extra long and of good size, holding the dark green color until well matured. They are crisp, tender and free from bitterness and are fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they can be picked and used for pickling purposes with satisfactory results. It is good for planting at all times from early spring up through the summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Emerald Green White Spine—This well-known variety was introduced by us in 1889. It is now a standard variety for either home use or market in all parts of the South. It is of medium size, fine shape, very uniform in growth, very early and productive. In color it is a deep, emerald green shading to white. As a shipping variety it holds up well and for home use it is desirable. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds by express, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early Frame—This is a very popular early variety for home gardens and is well known all through the South. It is very early and of medium size. Good for slicing and in its smaller stages makes an excellent sort for pickles. Good for home use and nearby markets, but is not desirable for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, prepaid.

Early Green Cluster—This is another old favorite, grown almost exclusively for pickling. It is a short, prickly variety bearing the fruit in clusters. It is very prolific and



Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

makes fine bottle pickles. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Evergreen White Spine—This is an extra long variety of dark green color. A favorite for shipping crop in some sections of Florida. When young the fruit of this variety makes good pickles. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickle—This variety is one to grow for pickling purposes only. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety and is almost universally grown to supply the large pickle factories all over the country with their stock. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness make it a favorite for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

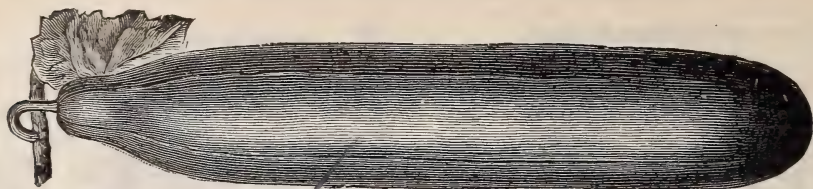
West India Gherkin—Small, oval, prickly variety. Grown for pickles only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.10.

New Ever-Bearing Cucumber.

This new variety has proved very useful on account of its ever-bearing character—notice habit of growth in illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early; then the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continuously until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all sorts in cultivation. A single vine will exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, and just the right size for pickling. They are remarkably solid, with few seeds, and of very fine quality both for slicing and packing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cts.



A Single Plant of the New Ever-Bearing Cucumber.

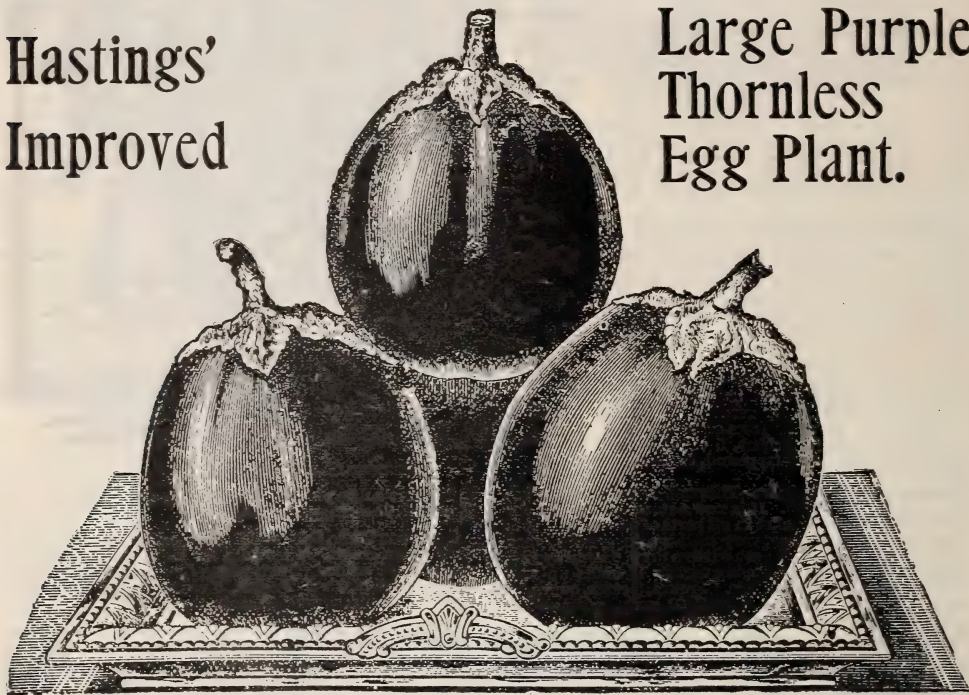


✓ Giant Pera Cucumber.

The Giant Pera is a distinct variety from Asia. Fruits are of extra large size, skin perfectly smooth and of a light green color. Skin very thin and flesh unusually thick. Produces very few seeds as compared with other varieties. Crisp, tender and of extra fine flavor which is similar to that of the English forcing varieties. Frequently grow 15 to 20 inches in length and does especially well on light warm soils. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Hastings' Improved

Large Purple Thornless Egg Plant.



Pure and Thornless.

EGG PLANT CULTURE—When properly grown Egg Plant is one of the most profitable crops. In Florida and the lower South the seed should be sown in hot beds in January and February. In this latitude the hot bed should be started between February 15th and March 15th. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence the necessity of artificial heat early in the season. Transplant once into other beds before setting in the open ground. When plants have made fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in the open ground, providing danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. Set in the field 3 feet apart each way. They must be cultivated often and kept free from weeds and grass. Small black fleas often attack the young plants. Dust them with "Bug Death" if insect enemies appear. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for crop for fall shipment.

✓ **Hastings' Large Purple Thornless Egg Plant**—This variety has for years been the standard of purity and quality in the market gardening sections of the South. It has during the past 10 years been grown by thousands of market gardeners in the South. The seed is pure and plants are thornless. There is no crop that we exercise more care in, and none in which better results from constant and continued selection is shown. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off color fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each bearing 5 to 8 large "eggs" of dark rich purple color. It is the earliest strain of all the large fruited and is bound to give entire satisfaction when properly cultivated. The vigor and strength of growth of this variety make it less subject to the effects of "die back" and blight which is so disastrous to the crop in some sections. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.10; pound, \$4.00.

✓ **Black Pekin**—Very early and productive. Not so large as our New York, but just as fine flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

✓ **New York Improved Large Purple**—(As usually sold, not thornless.) Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 80 cents; pound, \$3.00.

✓ **Early Long Purple**—Very early. Fruit 6 to 10 inches long. Good quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Hastings' Seeds are the Highest Grade Obtainable Anywhere.

A PAGE OF MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

Dandelion.

Improved Large Leaved—This is a very early and healthful salad which should be used more largely than it is. In the Central South, sow in early spring. In Florida sow in October and November. Sow thinly in drills 18 inches apart, and when well up thin out to 6 inches apart in the drill. Will do best in partially shaded situations. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50.

Endive.

Early Green Curled—A hardy plant making an excellent salad. For spring use the seed should be sown as early as ground can be worked, thinly in drills, thinning out afterwards to 8 or 10 inches apart. When plants have made a good growth, practically covering the ground, tie up the leaves loosely in an upright bunch on each plant. This blanches the inner leaves in about 10 days. Only a few should be tied up at a time as the plants will begin to rot as soon as they are blanched, if left standing. The Early Green Curled is the best variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

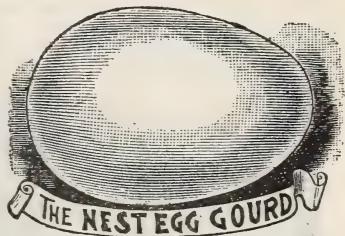
GOURDS. One Packet each of these 4 Useful Varieties Postpaid for 25 Cents. Gourds furnish many useful household articles and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results. They are all good climbers and make good shade for porches.



Sugar Trough Gourd.

Sugar Trough—This immense gourd can be used for innumerable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it can be used for buckets, baskets, soap dishes, hens' nests or water dishes for poultry. Packet, 10 cents.

Japanese Nest Egg—This small white fruited variety will give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruit will be too large. Packet, 10 cents.



The Dipper—One of the most useful. For making long handled dippers it is unexcelled, and there are but few who do not agree that water drank from a gourd dipper on a hot day quenches thirst as no other drink can. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dishcloth—The growth of this variety is smaller, with rich dark green foliage. The fruits resemble somewhat a very large cucumber and do not have the hard shell of the preceding varieties. They should be allowed to hang off the vines until well ripened, when the skin can be removed and the fibrous or sponge-like interior be taken out, cleansed and dried. This is porous, tough, elastic and durable, and is highly esteemed for use in sponge baths and for dishcloths. Per packet, 10 cents.

Kohl-Rabi.



Kohl-Rabi.

In growth this is halfway between cabbage and turnip; the edible portion is the large bulb which forms on the stem above the soil. By making successive sowings, tender bulbs may be had throughout summer and fall, and are highly esteemed for their mild, delicate cabbage-like flavor. For table use the bulbs should be gathered while the skin is still tender; boiled, sliced and the hard lower portion discarded. The plants are quite hardy and seed may be sown in drills as early as the ground can be worked in good condition. When well started the plants can be set out like cabbages, 6 to 10 inches apart in the row.

Early White Vienna—The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green; they are of delicate cabbage like flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Horseradish.

This is easily grown in almost all parts of the South. The large roots, freshly dug and grated make an excellent relish. The roots may be left in the ground anywhere in the Central and lower South all through the winter and dug when wanted for use. Plant in rather moist rich garden soil in early spring and let grow through the entire season. Horseradish sets, per dozen, 25 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for \$1.00, postpaid. Special prices in lots of 1,000 or more.

Leeks.

CULTURE—Sow thinly in drills in early spring in the same manner as for onions. Thin out or transplant when large enough to 6 inches apart in the row, having the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and grass and early in the fall begin drawing up the earth in same way as for blanching celery. Leeks are hardy and are improved by light freezing. The product is a thick stem the bleached part of which is used the same as green onions in the spring. After being banked up for blanching they will stand in good condition until the following spring and can be used all through the winter.

Large Carenten—The broad, flat leaves grow to large size, and stems are proportionately large and thick. In rich soil well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches in length by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25, postpaid.

Rhubarb.

This delicious spring vegetable should be more generally grown in the Central South. It cannot be grown successfully in Florida and the lower South. Soil should be rich, deeply worked and heavily manured and the locality should be such as can be partially shaded during the summer months. Good sized roots, 2 for 25 cents, postpaid; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.



Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole.

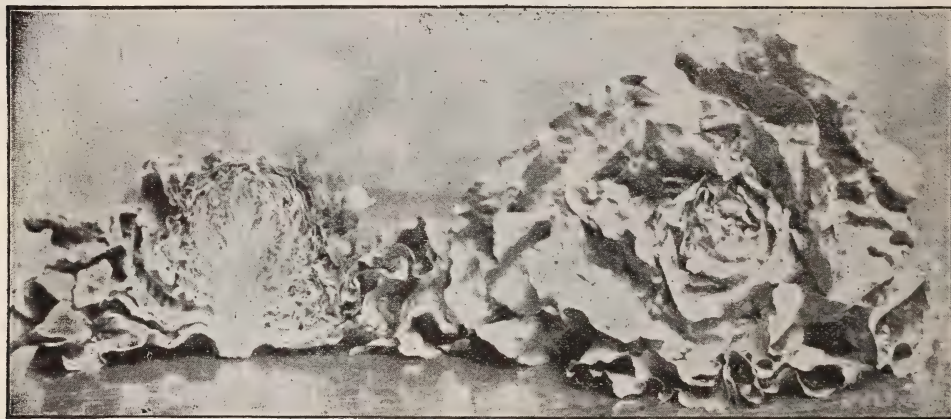
fully fringed, of moss-like appearance. As the stalks increase in height the leaves may be gathered from the lower portion of the stems for use before they become old and hard, when the plant will continue to put out fresh leaves from the top, so that a few plants will yield a supply of leaves for boiling throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Kale or Borecole.

Borecole is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the Central and lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched with frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. The tall varieties should be sown thinly in drills in August and September, the dwarf sorts one month later. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring and for that use there is nothing better.

Early Green Curled—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curly leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound 70 cents.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—This makes an ornamental plant, the stalks growing three feet high, with narrow leaves finely curled, beautiful. The leaves may be gathered from the lower portion of the stalks growing three feet high, with narrow leaves finely curled, beautiful. The leaves may be gathered from the lower portion of the stalks growing three feet high, with narrow leaves finely curled, beautiful. The leaves may be gathered from the lower portion of the stalks growing three feet high, with narrow leaves finely curled, beautiful. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



Hastings' Florida Header Lettuce.

LETTUCE CULTURE—This is a crop that covers from eight to nine months in the South every year. In markets, lettuce is in demand the year round. In this latitude, (Atlanta) the seed can be sowed in earliest spring and sowings at intervals of two weeks should be made up to May 1st. Sowings can also be made in August, September and October for fall and winter use. In Florida and the Gulf coast country sowing should begin in September and continue at intervals until February. The crop for shipment to Northern markets is sown between November 1st and December 15th. For market use plant the heading varieties exclusively. These will also be found best for home use in most parts of the South. Seed can be sown in beds in January and transplanted to open ground by March 1st if desired. For open ground sowing, plant the seed thinly in drills as soon as ground can be worked in the spring. When well up begin thinning out until the plants are 8 to 10 inches apart each way. The soil should be rich and mellow and fairly moist. The size and quality of lettuce depends almost entirely on an unchecked, rapid growth. Any check in growth makes it tough and interferes with the forming of heads. Give frequent and thorough cultivation. This, combined with moist, rich soil, will insure you lettuce of the finest quality. Do not forget to make successive plantings to keep up a continuous supply.

Hastings' Florida Header—The leading variety for the grower for shipment and those who desire large solid heads. It is a large white headed variety, heads quickly and is slow to run to seed. It seems to hold up its appearance better in shipment than Big Boston. Very resistant to both heat and cold, it passing through severe freezes almost unharmed when other varieties were killed or badly damaged. For home use it is crisp and tender, and its fine appearance in market adds greatly to its selling qualities. This past season in actual field test it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Hastings' Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce—A favorite, and exceptionally valuable for home use and nearby markets. Large solid heads, often weighing two or three pounds. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness. Leaves outside are green, inside almost a pure white. Has but little tendency to run to seed. Fine for fall planting in Florida. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Big Boston—A standard market garden variety, and grown almost exclusively in some sections of Florida for shipment. It is an extra large, firm heading variety, very similar in shape to the Tennisball but twice as large. It is rather a late variety but makes good appearance in market when well grown. Our seed is grown for us by the best lettuce seed grower in the world and is true stock. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Denver Market—This splendid variety would be grown more if its merits were better known. For the lower South it is especially valuable, it being a good heat resister. It makes large compact heads of finest quality; leaves a light golden shade of green, beautifully fringed and crumpled. It grows late in the season without running to seed and will be found a desirable variety for either home use or nearby market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce.

as ornamental as curled parsley. In quality it is crisp, tender and free from bitterness. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

California Cream Butter—Also known in some localities as "Royal." This is a splendid variety for the open ground at all seasons in the South but is not as hardy as Florida Header in early winter nor is it as good a heat resister in summer. It is a fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads are large, very solid and the interior of the head naturally blanches to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the very small spots on the outer leaves. We have the pure strain of this variety from the most noted and careful lettuce grower of California. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

The Iceberg—This is one of the most beautiful varieties we have ever grown and three years' test has fully convinced us of its value both as an ornamental lettuce and for a crisp, tender variety that will run well into summer before running to seed. It holds up without running to seed under general cultivation as long as Florida Header. It is what is known as a "crisp leaved" variety and is the hardest heading of that class of lettuce. Also a good variety for forcing under glass in winter. Heads of medium size, conical in shape, which are tightly folded and blanch to a beautiful white; outer leaves light green, finely fringed and grow up closely around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.



Iceberg Lettuce.

— GRAND RAPIDS.

A loose-headed variety of pleasing appearance and remarkably good table merits. Its fame is widespread all over our country and our tests of it here near Atlanta show it to be a very desirable open ground variety both for fall and very early spring planting as well as for forcing under glass during the winter. Leaves are beautifully fringed and curled and of a yellowish green color. Its growth is very compact and it may be set very closely, six or seven inches apart each way. A very quick grower and good shipper, being very free from rot and holds up well for a long time without wilting. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest headed lettuce of all. A very fine solid header, almost as firm as a Drumhead cabbage. At the same time the leaves are beautifully fringed and curled, so much so that the leaves are

Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents;



California Cream Butter.

Varieties too Well Known to Need Description.

Improved Hanson, Tomhannock, Satisfaction (black seed) Prize Head, All Year Round, Salamander, Black Seeded Simpson, Philadelphia Butter, White Paris Cos, Tennis Ball (black seed.) All 5 cents packet; 10 cents per ounce; 30 cents $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; \$1.00 per pound.

Bad Weather Doesn't Down Hastings' Seeds.

I used your seed last year and never had better vegetables, though the season was very unfavorable on account of extremely bad weather.

W. A. KILPATRICK,
Red Apple, Ala.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPE.

Our Prices Include Postage Paid.

HOW TO GROW THEM IN THE SOUTH.

These melons do best in light, warm soils that are well supplied with decayed vegetable matter or humus. Heavier soils can be put in good condition for this crop by previously growing crops of cow peas, rye, etc., and turning the crop under. This not only furnishes decaying vegetable matter but loosens up the stiff soil giving the roots a chance to penetrate deeply and resist droughty conditions. The quality and flavor of these melons depends largely on the conditions under which they are grown. Wet weather makes an excessive growth of vine and deteriorates the flavor.

Plant seed in spring as soon as leaves are well out on the trees. Make hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Put in each hill 2

shovel-fuls of well rotted stable manure or compost, working in well down and covering with 3 or 4 inches of fine top soil. Plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill to make sure of a stand and to allow for injury by insects. If insects are bad dust the young plants with Bug Death. When plants have formed rough leaves and are ready to run, thin out to 2 plants in each hill. Work the soil frequently until the plants begin to run, after that pull up weeds by hand. In sections where well rotted stable manure is not obtainable use from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound of some good commercial fertilizer to each hill, well worked in so that the seed when planted does not come in contact with the fertilizer.

The Rocky Ford—(Oval Shaped Netted Gem)—

This is not a new variety, although listed as such by a majority of seed houses. It is an oval shaped selection from the Early Netted Gem. It is now the most popular market variety for early use either for shipping or for home use. It is an extra early and just the right size for market use. It is regularly ribbed, finely and thickly netted and has very thick, green meat of excellent flavor when properly grown. Our strain is an extra selected type that is bound to give every planter of it satisfaction. There are tens of thousands of pounds of this variety and little of it is fit to plant. You will



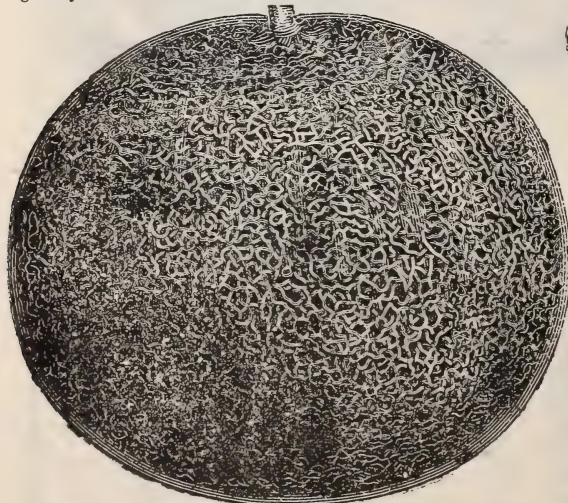
be pleased with our strain of Rocky Ford. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents, postpaid; 5 pound lots or over by express, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.

Early Netted Gem—A superb early variety, which, while not a new introduction, has become of late a very popular variety for both home use and shipping and also for nearby markets. It is identical with the Rocky Ford in all respects except the shape which is nearly globular. Melons are very uniform in size, regularly ribbed and heavily netted, an extra early with thick



Early Netted Gem.

green flesh of finest flavor. It is a splendid shipper and will please you. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound 70 cents, postpaid. In 5 pound lots or over, not prepaid, 50 cents per pound.



The Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe.

Texas Cannonball—A splendid variety for the South, being of Texas origin. It is comparatively early, of medium size, round shape, light green flesh of first-class flavor and is so densely and thickly netted as to be almost insect and sun scald proof. In sections where insects are troublesome this will be found to be of immense advantage. Is almost solid, having very small seed cavity. We have sold it for several years and it is very popular among our customers who have grown it. On account of its insect resisting qualities it ought to be in every garden in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Ponce de Leon.

The favorite with our home garden customers for a second early. The illustration is an exact representation of its shape. It grows a little too large for shipping but for family use and nearby market it is unexcelled. Flesh thick, green and of fine flavor. Regularly ribbed and densely netted. Skin green but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when fully ripe. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Southern Beauty—This melon is remarkably free from rot of all sorts, and will hold up a long time after they have ripened, the rind remaining firm and sound for at least ten days after the melon first ripens. This melon is very prolific. This is a new introduction of great merit and value, and every farmer and gardener should give it a trial. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

The Nixon—This is our native Georgia variety and is unsurpassed for good quality when grown under our sunny skies. It is an extra large variety, one specimen grown near Marietta, Ga., this past season



Ponce de Leon.

weighing $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It has a rough skin and is densely netted; the richest of flavors and very sweet and spicy. We know of no better eating variety in existence. Its average weight is about six pounds, but a twelve pounder is nothing unusual. It is thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South and will give entire satisfaction to all for home use or nearby markets. None of the varieties originating in the North equal it. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

The Paul Rose—It is a cross of the Osage with the netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It also has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, and superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and long keeper, having a very small seed cavity, and, altogether, claimed to be the best basket melon of perfect quality for the shipping trade. It has a deep orange-colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, averaging a uniform diameter of about five inches. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Extra Early Cape May—A very early and large, round Cantaloupe or Muskmelon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct, and proof against hot sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



The Nixon.

New Orleans Market—A purely Southern melon; the only variety grown in the vicinity of New Orleans for market. Large in size, very roughly netted and of delicious flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Improved Citron Nutmeg—Early, good size, nutmeg shape, flesh green, highly scented. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

The Banquet—A fine melon for the South. A medium size melon, of perfectly round shape. Its skin is densely netted over the entire surface, making it almost impervious to the attacks of squash borer and like insect pests. It is exceedingly prolific and of excellent quality. The foliage is very dense, shading the melons; almost entirely free from sun-scald. It is almost insect and sun-proof. A most excellent all around variety for either home use or shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Extra Early Hackensack—One of the best varieties for the South. Extra fine quality, good size, densely netted. Good for home use and nearby market. Early in maturing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Banana—Grows from 18 to 24 inches in length. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Jenny Lind—A small, extra early, exquisitely flavored very prolific sort. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Casaba—Good for home use, but not a good shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.



Extra Early Hackensack Melon.

Montreal Market—Very large, common specimens weighing 8 or 10 pounds. Finest flavor of any. The finest flavored and spiciest of all cantaloupes. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Texas Belle Cantaloupe—The first to ripen, and, what is more remarkable, it has proven the largest of all the early sorts, grown along side of them and under the same conditions. Unlike other early sorts, it does best in light soil, and will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is flattened on the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted, indicating by its outward appearance the exquisite quality of the beautiful green flesh within. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

IN ALABAMA.

Your cantaloupe seed is splendid. My commission merchant writes me that he could sell ten times as many as I am shipping him, while at the same time cantaloupes from other shippers are rotting in his warehouse. A retailer who has seen some of my melons wants me to make daily shipments to him.

Brierfield, Ala.

FRANK FITCH.

Empire State Watermelon.

ONE PACKET FREE TO EVERY SEED-BUYER.

In the Empire State we have an entirely new melon, originating with one of our melon growers. It is beyond question the best large early melon ever introduced by any one. Shape is slightly oblong, as shown in



Empire State Watermelon.

the illustration, and very thick through. Color is a very dark green, slightly striped with lighter green. Flesh is a bright red, very fine grained and free from the stringiness so common in large melons. In flavor it is sweet and juicy. It is a strong, vigorous grower and early, maturing in 100 days from time of planting in favorable weather. Melons run from large to very large, weighing from 40 pounds upward. Anything smaller than 40 pounds, under proper cultivation, is a rarity. It is good for the home garden, good for the market and good for shipping. When its good qualities are once known it will supercede all other large varieties. We have but a limited quantity of seed of this variety. None of it is for sale this season, but every purchaser of seed from this catalogue before June 1, 1902, can have one packet of the "Empire State" absolutely free, if they request it when making the order. This will give every one a chance to try this superb new variety without cost, no matter how small your purchase of us may be. This offer is in addition to all other premium offers made by us elsewhere in this catalogue.

The melon seed (Empire State) you sent me were fine.—GEO. COPP.

COTULLA, TEXAS.

The two melons, (Empire State) weighing respectively 59½ and 62 pounds, were the largest at the meeting of the Farmers' Congress. Altogether 25 people ate all they wanted and not more than one-half was eaten.—ALBERT D. RUST, SR.

ROCK ISLAND, TEXAS.

NOTE.—It must be remembered that these melons were grown during one of the worst droughts Texas has ever experienced. Otherwise the melons would have been much larger.

HASTINGS'

Southern Grown Watermelon Seed is One of Our Great Specialties.

Not ten per cent. of the watermelon seed sold is fit to plant. The competition of the past ten years and the demand for low prices has led to the supply of melon seed being either grown in Kansas or Nebraska or else saved from the culls of the shipping crop of Florida and Georgia. In both cases the prices paid the grower is so ridiculously small (10 to 12 cents per pound) that it is utterly impossible for them to grow seed that is fit to plant. Necessarily, everything goes in, mis-shapen, small, immature and rotten runts. It's done to make a low price. It has to be done to make a low price. We know this to be true. We have been on the farms where it is done and have seen the seed from this character of melons being cleaned out. We know who they were being grown for. So far as we know there is no large seed house in the North but what is selling watermelon seed grown under these conditions. Is it any wonder that the melon seed you get does not give you satisfactory results—that your crops are either partial or total failures? You get this kind of stock from Northern seed houses and you get this kind from your merchants who are supplied by Northern seed dealers. We have not got that kind of watermelon seed. As most of you know, Georgia watermelons lead the world in quality and size. There is something about Georgia climate and soil that brings the watermelon to perfection, both in the melon and in the seed. We are selling nothing but the best watermelon seed obtainable. Our seed crops are grown exclusively for seed purposes; every melon not true to type and shape is thrown out. Every melon under 15 pounds in weight of the smaller varieties and 20 pounds of the larger ones is thrown out and fed to the hogs. Not a seed is saved from inferior and small melons. We went after the best seed to be had and we have got it. Naturally it is more expensive to grow this grade of seed and we cannot compete in price with seed that costs 10 cents a pound—yet there is this difference—ours is fit to plant and the other is not. If you want seed that will produce large, sweet, fine shaped melons we have it. It's the very best that can be grown and if you are growing melons either for market or for home use, you cannot afford to be without a supply of our specially selected and grown Southern watermelon seed.

IT PAYS TO PLANT HASTINGS' WATERMELONS.

Successful Watermelon Culture.

The South is the home of the watermelon and every one wants to grow it to perfection. There is nothing that can take the place of a large, sweet, juicy watermelon on a hot summer day and our special strains of melon seed should be used in every garden in the South where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in a rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable they can be grown on clay lands on warm sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well rotted stable manure. The hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Deep ploughing and thorough cultivation, reducing the soil to a fine condition. By deep ploughing, we mean 12 to 14 inches. Watermelons do not root very deeply, but they do spread. In applying fertilizer spread it a considerable distance, say 3 feet out from the center of each hill. It is well to encourage this natural tendency to spread the roots. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as near the following formula as possible: Nitrogen, 3%; Potash, 8%; Phosphoric Acid (available,) 8%. This formula has given the best results on melon lands. Use 2 to 3 pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing thoroughly with the soil. This should be done 10 days to 2 weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as soil gets warm in the spring and succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out after the rough leaves have formed, to the 2 strongest plants in each hill. Cultivate lightly until runners come out well into the middles. If large weeds come up, cut them off. Do not pull them up, as it disturbs both the roots and the vines. The vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed. It always injures the crop. When there is plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. Where extra large melons are desired leave only 1 plant to each hill and only 1 or 2 melons on each vine.

Insects are troublesome to the young plants before they begin to run. Dust plants with either Bug Death or tobacco dust.

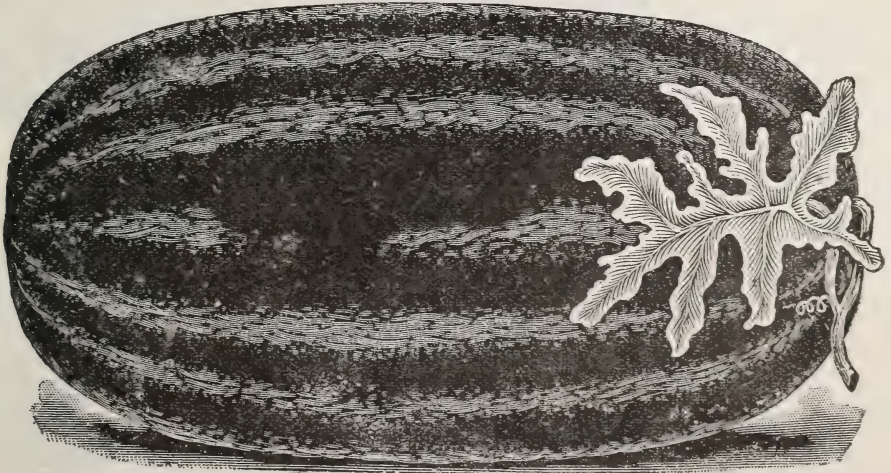
The first point in successful melon culture is to get strictly vital, Southern grown seed. If you have this you will never have hard centers nor small inferior melons. There is little of this seed on the market now. There is a great deal of seed saved from the culls of the Georgia and Florida shipping crops. Seed from culls and seed from Kansas and Nebraska will not give you the results you want in a melon crop.

For the Southern Home Garden.

6	HASTINGS'	25
Packets	Superb Watermelon Collection	Cents.

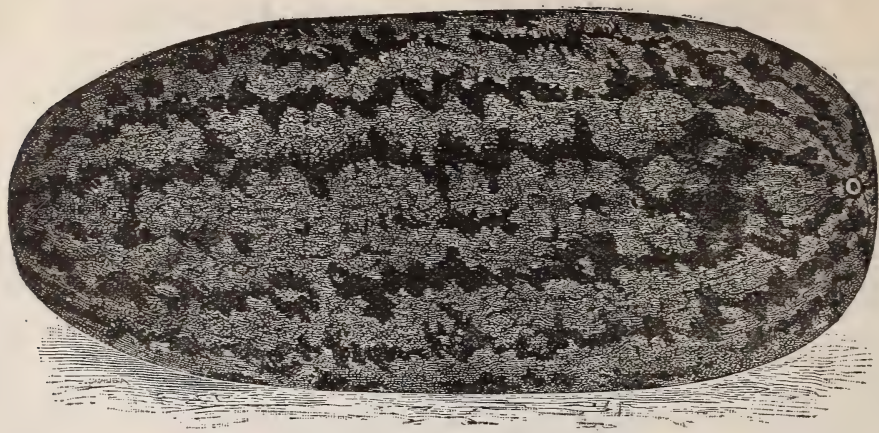
One full sized packet each of Lagonda, Seminole, New Favorite, Duke Jones, Augusta Rattlesnake and Tinker, all specially desirable varieties for the home garden, and one year's subscription to the Southern Ruralist, all postpaid for 25 cents.

5	Hastings' 5 Ounce Watermelon Collection.	25
Ounces	One ounce each of Lagonda, New Florida Favorite, Duke Jones, Tinker, Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon postpaid for Ruralist does not go with this 5 ounce collection.	Cents.



Hastings' Lagonda Watermelon.

Best shipper of the early long varieties. It has first-class eating qualities as well as being a good shipper, making it just as good for home use as for the shipper. Dark seeds, with very bright red flesh; very sweet and rich and free from stringiness. The rind is not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, yet so tough that it easily stands the weight of a full grown man without breaking or cracking. The melons are large, averaging from 40 to 50 pounds, although some specimens reach 75 without special cultivation. The illustration is taken from a photograph of a single specimen and is true to nature. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid; 10 pounds, by express or freight, not prepaid, \$5.00.



Hastings' Florida Favorite.

The original Florida Favorite was a splendid melon, but we have greatly improved the original strain and it is now a larger, better melon than ever, and being more vigorous in growth, is a much surer cropper. This new strain is sure to please every melon-grower wanting a long, green, very sweet, medium to large sized melon, either for nearby markets or for "topping off" car lots of varieties like Kolb Gem, etc. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Seed white. It stands up well in hot weather and is considered one of the surest croppers by experienced growers. Its long shape makes it very desirable for all Southern markets. For home use it will be found excellent. Southern grown seed, none saved from melons weighing less than 20 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not postpaid, 50 cents per pound.

✓ **Kleckley Sweets**—Said to be the sweetest of all melons. With the exception of the Tinker this is true. We know of no melon that has attained such wide-spread popularity for home use and nearby markets in so short a time. It's a perfect melon for that purpose. For eating, it leaves nothing to be desired.

Vines strong and vigorous and the melons are medium to large in size. Oblong form as shown in our illustration, growing from 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Skin is a very rich dark green, making a handsome appearance in market. Flesh a rich, bright scarlet, ripening up close to the skin, the rind seldom being over a half inch thick. Seed white and so arranged as to leave a much larger

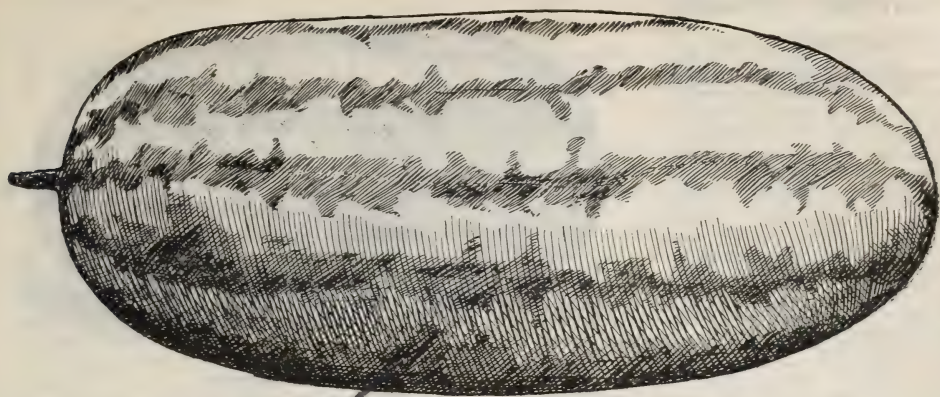


Kleckley Sweets.

proportion of heart than in most melons. The rich scarlet flesh is crisp, very sweet and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. It is beyond question the best second early table melon in existence to-day. Our seed is grown from original stock seed from the originator; grown by us here in the South and no seed saved from melons weighing less than 20 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. In 10 pound lots and over, not prepaid, 50 cents per pound.

✓ **The Jones**—This superb melon originated several years ago with the late Philip Jones, of Burke county, Georgia. It is really an improved Pride of Georgia, having all the desirable qualities of that old time popular variety and has nearly doubled the size. The color of the skin is a solid dark green and the flesh is a very bright red, being particularly sweet, juicy, melting and free from stringiness. In shape it is almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. Melons average very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds. Wherever known this superb Georgia variety is a favorite. For home use it will be found very desirable and for nearby markets its handsome appearance always makes it a ready seller. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

✓ **Duke Jones**—Another superb Southern variety, a cross between the Jones and a popular shipping variety, giving a thin, tough rind, suitable for shipping or hauling over rough roads to market, at the same time giving good eating qualities. It originated in Northern Florida and has become very popular throughout the melon-growing districts of the entire South. It has a dark green rind, slightly striped with lighter green; flesh a very bright red, with light colored seed. It is of good eating quality. In shape it is slightly oblong, very thick through; size medium to large; very uniform in both size and shape. It's a first-class shipper and sells readily in all markets. It is early in maturity and is a very desirable all around variety for Southern growers. Our seed of this variety is Southern grown and saved from melons weighing 25 pounds and over. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. In 10 pound lots and over, not prepaid, 50 cents per pound.



Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake.

The Rattlesnake is the melon that made Georgia famous as a melon growing state. No region in the world produces such fine melons of this variety as does the section around Augusta, Georgia, and with an eye always open for the best source of supply, we have a special grower of this variety in that section who grows only the best strains of Rattlesnake known in the world. This strain is so pure and the melons grown from it are so fine that it cannot fail to give satisfaction to those wanting pure seed of the old-time Rattlesnake melon that made Georgia famous as the "home of the watermelon." Our stock of this is the best and saved only from selected specimens. In favorable seasons it is nothing unusual to grow melons from our strain of Augusta Rattlesnake weighing 60 or 70 pounds. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00, post-paid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$7.50.

✓ **Blue Gem or Gloossier**—This has created quite a stir among Southern shippers, whole crops being planted in Blue Gem. It will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon is far superior. It is of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

✓ **Pride of Georgia**—Bright red flesh, perfectly round, skin striped with light and dark green. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

✓ **Ice Cream, or Peerless (True White-Seeded)**—Flavor always good, sweet and delicious, flesh solid and of rich scarlet color, seeds white. Form is oblong, the rind is quite thin and dark green in color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

✓ **Augusta Round White**—Earliest melon. Matures around Augusta June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best and earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Tender rind. Flesh light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round. Color whitish. Melons 20 to 50 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

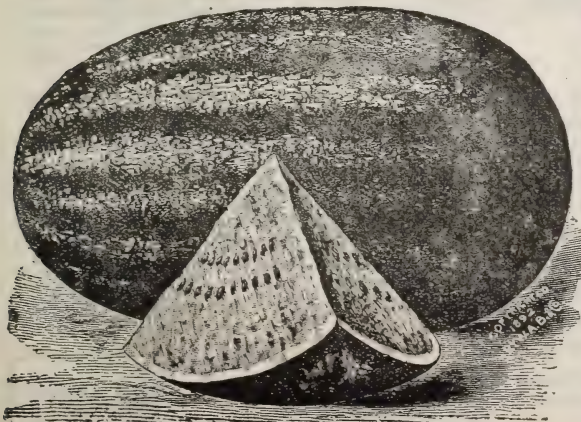
✓ **Mountain Sweet**—One of the oldest and best for home. Oblong, quite early, solid, large; rind thin, deep green; flesh deep scarlet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

✓ **Jordan's Gray Monarch**—Very large. Skin a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson, sweet and delicious. A fine shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

✓ **The Delaware**—Of oblong shape; the melons are very thick through. Skin is beautifully striped with dark and light green. Flesh is a bright red, and ripens within a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the outside of the rind. Is very solid, luscious and sugary, and entirely free from strings. The largest melon raised from seed of this variety weighed 129 pounds and 11 ounces. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

✓ **Kolb's Gem**—A favorite for shipping. Crimson flesh, thin, tough rind. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

✓ **White Gem**—A strong grower and enormously prolific, and will grow more melons per acre than any other variety. Melons weigh from 15 to 20 pounds; are of a beautiful creamy white color, slightly marked with green stripes. Flesh a bright pink. Rind is very tain, but tough, and will support the weight of a full grown man without cracking. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

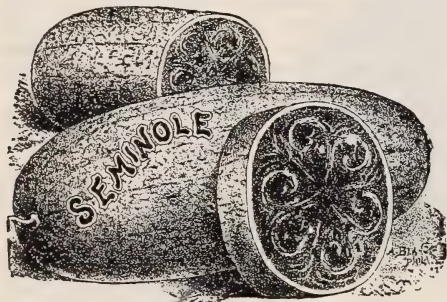


The Delaware Watermelon.—Engraved from a Photograph.

HASTINGS' TINKER WATERMELON.

For Home Use or Nearby Markets Only.—Our Tinker is the sweetest melon grown, without exception, and should be in every garden in the South. We first discovered this melon in the hands of a local market gardener near St. Augustine, Florida, where it brought double the price of any other variety. We introduced it under the name of Tinker, but several years later we found it in another part of Florida and locally known as "Bradford." Since that time other firms have renamed it several times. It is a melon for home use and nearby markets only. It will not stand shipment even for short distances. Color dark green, heavily striped with lighter shades of green. Rind very brittle breaking easily. Flesh a bright scarlet, crisp, tender and melting. It has a decided sweet flavor, all its own, and it cannot be fairly compared with the taste of other sorts. It has more of the delicious, rich flavor of honey than anything else. Melons are extra early but of rather small size, seldom exceeding 30 pounds in weight. Southern grown seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Arkansas Traveller—A large, long, weighty melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending within half an inch of the skin; flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seed variable in color and small ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind, and therefore a good shipper. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within half an inch of the skin. Fine for late plantings to mature in August and September. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.



Seminole.

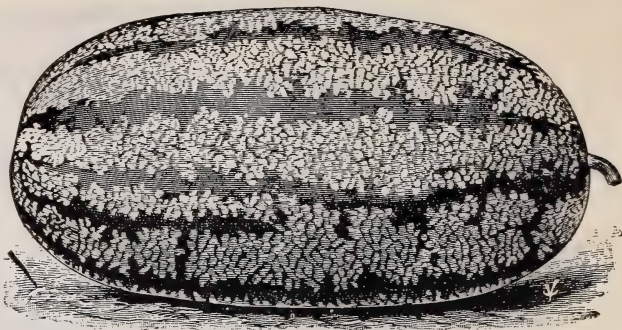
An extra early melon for home use or nearby markets. Next to Tinker, we consider it the best in quality. Melons are extra large and the vines are enormously productive. The melons are both green and gray, both colors being found on the same vine. It is distinctly a Southern melon, and is very popular wherever planted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, \$5.00, not prepaid.

instead of being slightly larger at the blossom end. It is plainly striped, rind about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with bright red, sweet flesh. Our strain of this has been carefully grown and selected here in the South, and while it is not equal to the Augusta, it will be found a very desirable variety, both for home use and markets where a large number of melons are wanted rather than large sized ones. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

DRY WEATHER—BIG MELONS.

From the watermelon seed I got from you I had the best melons in the country. Even with the drought some of them weighed over 50 pounds.

THOS. JENNINGS.



Hastings' Tinker Watermelon.

Flesh a bright scarlet, crisp, tender and melting. It has a decided sweet flavor, all its own, and it cannot be fairly compared with the taste of other sorts. It has more of the delicious, rich flavor of honey than anything else. Melons are extra early but of rather small size, seldom exceeding 30 pounds in weight. Southern grown seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Georgia Sugar Loaf—An old time favorite Georgia variety. It is an extra long, greenish white melon, with crisp, tender, red flesh and a very thin rind. Grows to an immense size under proper cultivation, a whole market wagon load often running up to an average of 60 pounds in weight. It's a quick seller in Southern markets wherever it is known. It originated in Southeastern Georgia; is a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. We have a limited amount of seed of special growth which we will supply as long as it lasts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Ironclad—Of immense size, handsomely marked, oblong in shape, flesh bright red and very solid, heart large and flavor delicious. The rind, while very thin, is remarkably hard. It matures early and keeps well. It is a heavy yielder, and one of the very best. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Hungarian Honey—Grows to weigh 10 to 12 pounds, of perfect globe shape; skin dark green. Flesh deep red, stringless and of the richest and sweetest honey flavor. Extremely hardy and vigorous. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Cuban Queen—Large size, thin rind, bright red flesh, melting and very sugary, striped variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Melver's Wonderful Sugar Melon—A melon of West India origin. Resembles the Rattlesnake somewhat, but is claimed to be of superior quality. Very hardy and productive, never cracking or losing its flavor in the wettest weather. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Citron-Green Giant Solid—For preserves. Do not plant near watermelons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon—This is what is known as the Rattlesnake to the great majority. It is a good melon but has not the size or quite the shape of the old time pure strain which we offer under the name of the Augusta Rattlesnake. It usually weighs from 20 to 35 pounds, seldom larger. In shape it is almost always the same size all the way through. It is plainly striped, rind about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with bright red, sweet flesh. Our strain of this has been carefully grown and selected here in the South, and while it is not equal to the Augusta, it will be found a very desirable variety, both for home use and markets where a large number of melons are wanted rather than large sized ones. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

HASTINGS' SEEDS O. K.

Hastings' Seeds are O. K. My garden last year fed my own family. I had plenty of vegetables for my neighbors, and fed large quantities to my hogs, cows and chickens, besides selling some in town. Sulphur Springs, Tex.

B. I. DAY.

You Need It In Your Business.

Every reader of this Catalogue is engaged in the farming and gardening business. It is a business that more people are engaged in than any other. It is the foundation upon which rests all other lines of business. To follow it successfully requires just as much study, just as close attention to all its details as any other line. The majority of farmers and gardeners do not seem to realize this fact. The leaders in business are the wide-awake, go-ahead men who lose no opportunity to improve their methods of doing business, whether that business be producing iron, selling merchandise or growing farm crops. Look around among your acquaintances. Is it the man who is using improved methods, always open to learn new and better methods from neighbors, from books, from papers who is going ahead, or is it the man who is content to farm as did his grandfather? You know as well as we do that it's the live, wide-awake man, always open to suggestions, who is getting along in the world, is increasing his wealth and prosperity and the comfort of his family.

We Can Help You In Your Business

In other ways than by selling you the best seeds that can be grown. One of these is through the **Southern Ruralist**, a strictly Southern agricultural and gardening paper published here in Atlanta. It is published to help, so far as it can, the business of farming in the Southern States. It is full of practical suggestions written by men on the farms here in the South, practical men who are engaged in the business of farming and gardening here in the South; not men who sit in their offices in Northern cities and write telling you how to grow your crops down here, but men who are struggling with the same problems you are; men who are plowing and cultivating the same kinds of soil, who are troubled with the same insects and plant diseases that you are; men who have to buy their fertilizers and who have to get the most out of them; men who are working under just the same conditions that you are. The suggestions and experiences of these men can help you and give you new ideas and methods. They are constantly experimenting. Their experiments and the results of those experiments are given to you every month through the **Ruralist**. These men's experiences must help you. It's open to every one of you who will read and think and act upon its suggestions.

The Southern Ruralist Is

Published for the purpose of imparting all the latest practical knowledge that will be helpful to the Southern farmer at a very low cost (25 cents a year.)

The Best and Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the South.

It is the best medium of information to the agricultural and horticultural residents of the South of desirable methods of cultivation of vegetables for market or home use; of general farm crops; of hay and forage crops; of permanent improvement of the soil; how to fertilize at the lowest possible cost, and the best fertilizers for the different crops. The articles printed in the **Ruralist** are all either written for this paper exclusively or carefully selected, and all the misleading articles, such as are so commonly seen in other agricultural papers, are omitted.

The Ruralist Favors Progressive Agriculture. It favors home production of every dollar's worth of food products consumed in the South. It is devoted to the farming and gardening interests of every Southern state. It is worth a hundred times its cost to every Southern farmer who will take the information contained in it and apply it to his own farming operations.

We want the **Ruralist** in the home of every farmer in the South. We will send it for one year as a premium on orders for seeds, in packets only, to the amount of 25 cents, or it will be sent as a premium on any order for seeds to the amount of One Dollar. This is the most helpful premium we can offer you and we want you to take advantage of it.

MUSTARD.

CULTURE—Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from August to April. Very hardy in the South.

Chinese Mustard—(True Stock)—We have sold this variety from China for a number of years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled—An old and well-known variety, used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents, postpaid.

White Mustard—Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Georgia Grown Okra Seed.

We have found, by years of actual experience, that there is one section in Georgia that is especially adapted to the production of the best okra seed in the world. Plants from this seed are exceedingly vigorous, prolific and the product is all that can be desired. All of our okra seed is grown in that section.

CULTURE—Ground should be plowed or spaded deep for this crop to get best results and should either be rich naturally or fertilized heavily. Make your rows two feet apart, sowing the seed thinly in the drill, thinning out the plants after a stand has been obtained to one foot apart. Okra is very tender and will not stand frost; neither will the seed germinate early when the ground is cold. In the South plant about same time as cotton. As pods develop they should be pulled off, for letting them get large and hard affects the vigor and bearing qualities of the plant.

White Velvet Okra—A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with medium size, round, smooth pods, free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.

Perkins' Long Podded Okra—This distinct okra is of New Jersey origin and is by far the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market. We have greatly improved the original strain as introduced by us and now its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. The pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches, very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.



White Velvet Okra.

listed in our flower seed department. While not so desirable for flower purposes, they are just as good for pickles as the sorts costing several dollars per pound. We can supply either the Tall or the Dwarf mixed at the same prices. In ordering these specify Pickling Nasturtiums. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



NASTURTIUMS.

Very few in the South seem to know that Nasturtiums are very valuable to grow for pickles, the tender seed pods making most delicious pickles. The seed pods for pickling should be gathered while green and with a portion of the stem attached. Pick them over and place in a jar until filled; then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to a boil and is still warm. Seal for winter use. We have received from our growers about 100 pounds of Nasturtium seed of high vitality but in which the colors of the bloom are not up to our standard of quality for our mixed Nasturtiums.

For flower purposes, they are just as good for pickles as the sorts costing several dollars per pound. We can supply either the Tall or the Dwarf mixed at the same prices. In ordering these specify Pickling Nasturtiums. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRICES.

The prices in this catalogue are for seeds in ordinary quantities. Market gardeners, agricultural associations and State and county institutions are requested to write for special prices on their lists of seeds. A large part of our business consists in supplying the critical market garden trade of the South.

HASTINGS' SEEDS HAVE NO SUPERIORS.

Growing Onions from Seed.



The Difference Between Onions Grown from Good Seed

And those grown from the cheap grades is well brought out by the illustration above. It tells the whole story better than words can. The good onions were grown from good seed on which was bestowed every care which the best seed growers can and do. The others were grown from seed from those whose inducement to buy is the lowest price. Is the lowest priced the cheapest, even if the grower paid ten times as much for the good seed as he did for the other? The picture tells the whole story. The difference between the two is the difference between a first class, profitable crop and a failure.

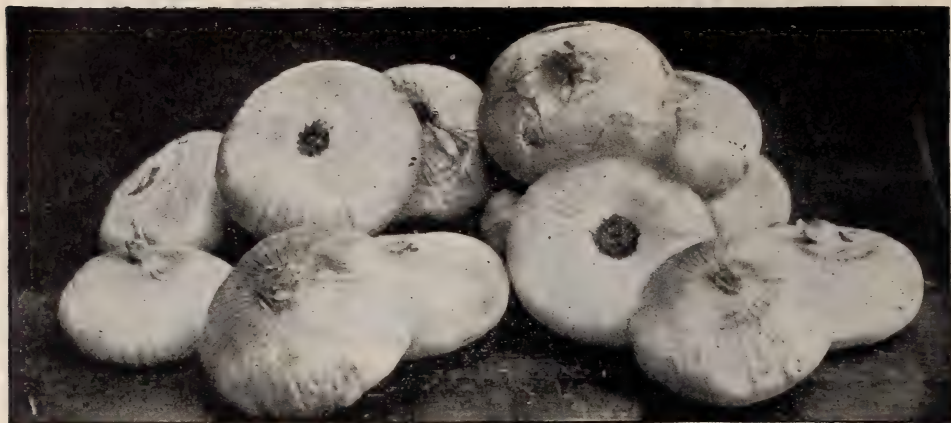
That is why we have always tried to impress so fully on the people of the South the necessity of having nothing but the best onion seed that can be grown. Good onion seed is a necessity to make a good crop. You can buy seed cheaper than ours. We can buy it by the ton and sell it to you at as low or lower prices than you can get from any one and still make a larger profit than on the grade of seed we sell. We are not and will not sell this "cheap" seed, however. We don't want any of our customers to grow a crop of worthless "scallions."

Our customers appreciate our efforts to give them nothing but the best. Our trade in high grade onion seed has increased enormously in the past three years. This last fall it was impossible for us to get enough seed to fill our orders, notwithstanding the fact that we are the largest importers of Bermuda Onion seed in the country. We sell thousands of pounds now where we used to sell hundreds before. This increase in our onion seed business has come entirely through the quality of our seed. It is now generally acknowledged to be the best onion seed sold by any seedsman in the country. It took us several years to convince our customers that the best in onion seed was always the cheapest. Through years of sad experience, during which they bought low-priced onion seed of other seedsmen and made crop failures, they have been convinced of the truth of our statement that

Poor Onion Seed is Dear at Any Price.

No crop, with the possible exception of cabbage, is so entirely dependent on the quality of the seed for success as the onion. Poor or cheap seed gives not only a poor germination but worthless scallions when the crop is matured, unsalable and impossible to keep after the harvest. We have the right kind of onion seed; the kind that you can make good crops with. If you have never used Hastings' onion seed why not begin right this year by using it? It will give you entire satisfaction.

ONION CULTURE is not the difficult matter that most people in the South consider it. In the lower part of the South (Florida and the Gulf Coast) all varieties of onion should be sown during October and November. It is useless to plant onion seed in the spring in that section except to grow sets. In the Central South, including all the states from the Atlantic coast to Arizona, seed can be sown in October in the open ground and by giving a slight protection during the coldest winter months they can be carried over safely, maturing in May or June. A second method is by planting the seed in hot beds or frames in December or January, growing to the size of a goose quill in the beds, afterwards transplanting to open ground in March and maturing them about the same time as from fall sown seed. The third and most general method to be followed is to plant the seed thinly in drills made 16 or 18 inches apart in the open ground as early as the soil can be worked—usually in February. Onions can be grown better planted on the same ground every year. It is of the greatest importance to have the soil worked down fine before planting. Remove all grass, roots, trash and stones from it, and while the crop is growing give frequent but shallow cultivation with either hand or wheel hoes. The crop, for successful results, must be kept clean of weeds and grass. Onions require a rich soil to attain good size. If your soil is not rich make it so with well rotted manure or fertilizer containing 6% Available Phosphoric Acid; 8 to 9% Potash, 5 to 6% Nitrogen. If your soil is a stiff, red clay land change your fertilizer to 8% Phosphoric Acid and 5% Potash, 5% Nitrogen. In sowing seed cover 1 inch in sandy soils and $\frac{1}{2}$ in stiff or heavy soils. Firm the soil after planting. When plants are well up and growing thin them out to 6 inches apart in the drill. The young plants pulled up in thinning may be transplanted to other ground. Push the growth by frequent cultivation. If cultivation ceases or grass or weeds check them, the onion stops growth and makes sets, instead of going on to make the fully developed bulb. That's why onion seed so frequently makes only sets—planted in the spring. As soon as the bulb begins to form begin drawing away the earth, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bulb exposed. This quickens growth of the bulb and gives a chance for better development. With good soil, proper cultivation and favorable seasons most varieties of onion will mature early in July from February sown seed. A packet contains about 1,000 seeds; an ounce about 7,000 seeds. Four pounds per acre are necessary to seed an acre when sown in open ground. With good seed, rich soil and thorough and frequent cultivation success is almost certain.



Hastings' Genuine Bermuda Red Onion.

There is no onion in the world equal to the genuine Bermuda for earliness and fine flavor. The rank, and, to most people, the offensive odor, is entirely absent in these. So very mild are these that they can be eaten from the hand raw, like an apple. The illustration is from a photograph of a group of Bermuda onions weighing 8 pounds, 5 ounces, and harvested just six months after the seed was sown. They are heavy croppers and splendid keepers and are easily grown from seed with spring plantings in the Central South. In Florida and along the Gulf these must be planted in the fall. We are entirely sold out of Bermuda White and Crystal Wax and will have no more of those two varieties until the next crop is ready in September, 1902. We can supply this spring the Bermuda Red, which is the same in all respects as the others except in color, which is a pale waxy red. If you have never grown the genuine Bermuda, try it this year. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

AMERICAN, SPANISH AND ITALIAN VARIETIES.

Hastings' Prize-Taker Onion—We have

Prize-Taker onion of the best American growth—far superior to all imported seed of this variety. It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine-grained, with mild flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King—An immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Is admirably adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white; flesh is pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw, like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

Giant Rocca, of Naples—A well known variety, of very mild, delicate flavor, immense size, handsome, globular shape, and light, reddish-brown skin. It is valuable both for autumn and spring sowing. Giant Rocca onions have been grown to weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds each from seed sown in the spring. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Australian Brown—This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of a deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. Australian Brown is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice American-grown seed from the original importation. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75, postpaid.

Giant White Tripoli (El Paso or Large Mexican)—Large, flat, pure white variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.



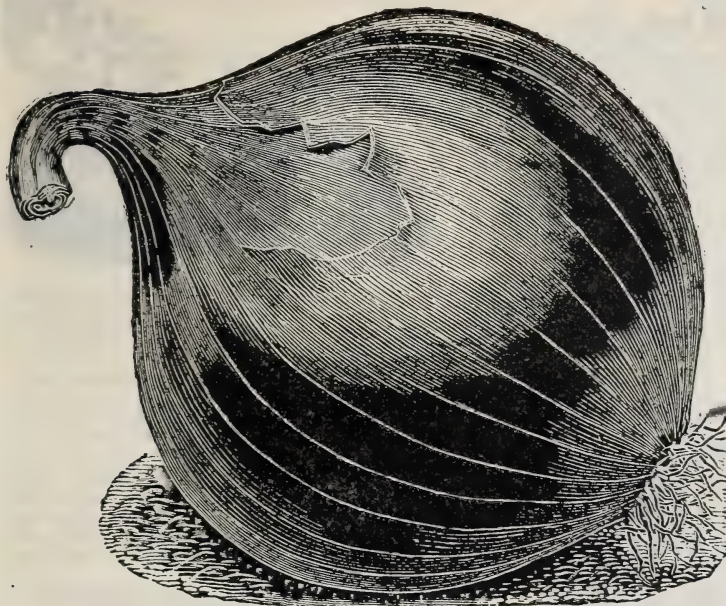
Hastings' Prize-Taker Onion.

Creole—Largely grown in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, where it gives satisfactory results on account of good keeping qualities. Not as early or as good keeper as the Bermuda varieties. Light red variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Extra Early Red—Earlier than the Wethersfield, and somewhat smaller, close-grained and a good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Large Red Wethersfield—A leading variety. Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep-red color, and keeps well. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

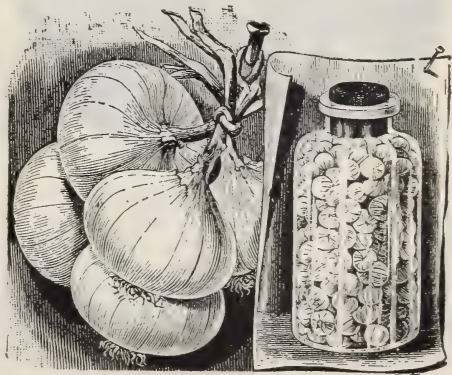
Yellow Globe Danvers—A standard sort and one of the most desirable, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

RED, YELLOW AND WHITE GLOBE ONIONS.**Hastings' Globe Onions.**

Dark Red Globe—This variety has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other red variety of onion. The onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped, as shown in our illustration, and of a rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference in them being in the color. The Red Globe is another one that will always bring top prices on the market. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Yellow Globe—Like the Snow White and Dark Red, it has the distinct globular shape like the illustration, being entirely distinct in shape from varieties like the Globe Danvers, and much larger. All of our Globe onions are extra large in size and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Extra Early Barletta—We have had recently frequent calls for a small, extra early, pure white onion for pickling purposes, both for home use and for selling to the pickle factories. This small Italian variety is the very best onion for this purpose we have ever seen and we recommend it fully to those wanting an onion for this purpose. It's just the right size and the small round bulbs, about an inch thick, with their pure paper white color, are sellers on sight. They are extra early and very mild. Should be planted in rich ground, very close together. As soon as tops die down, pull and put away in shade to cure. If left exposed to the sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25.

**Extra Early Barletta.****Hastings' Globe Onions.**

There has always been a demand in the Central South for thoroughly satisfactory globe-shaped onions that could be grown from seed the first year. Our experiments along that line have developed that our "Globe" onions are just what are needed in that section. No prettier, better or more salable onions can be grown than these. They are especially recommended for growers in the Central South. You will be pleased with them.

ONE LARGE PACKET

Each of Hastings' three Globe Onions—Dark Red, Yellow and Snow White, postpaid,

FOR 25 CENTS.

Snow White Globe—Our illustration shows the exact shape of these onions. It is a handsome snow white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild and a first-class keeper. Is remarkably even and uniform in growth and will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on the market. It will bring a top price every time. A more beautiful onion than this cannot be grown. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

I have been using your Onion Seed for five years, and it has given perfect satisfaction. That which I got last fall was simply perfect.

C. C. CREWS,
Desoto County, Fla.

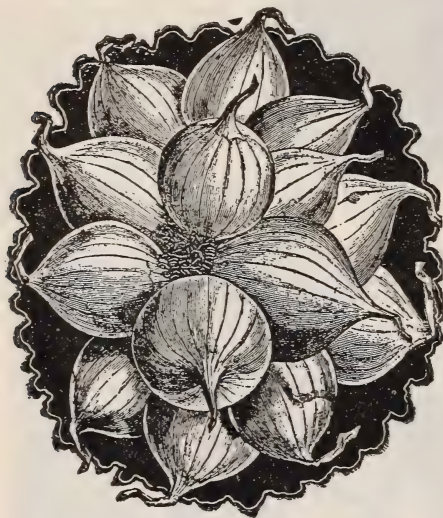
TO SUCCEED, ALWAYS PLANT HASTINGS' SEEDS.

Don't Be Fooled Again in Buying Onion Sets This Year.

We wish to again warn our customers about buying onion sets. In the past few years there has been intense competition in onion sets. This competition led to the invention of the infamous and dishonest "32-lb. bushel" as a measure for onion sets. It's a fraud, and the man who buys a bushel of onion sets and gets 32 pounds is cheated out of nearly one-fourth of what he buys. This practice of selling onion sets on a 32-pound basis is almost universally practiced throughout the South now. When a man or a firm cuts down their measures nearly one-fourth they can easily cut prices, but the buyer is the man who gets beat. We wish it distinctly understood that we sell none but

HONEST MEASURED BUSHELS OF ONION SETS.

We make our prices on that kind of a bushel and when you buy a bushel of sets of us you get a bushel. Our prices may be a little higher than the prices quoted you by dealers in these fraudulent bushels, but when you buy onion sets from Hastings you know what you are getting in quality and quantity. With one exception, we are the only prominent seed firm that is selling onion sets by honest measure. We keep onion sets in stock usually from September 1st to April 15th of each year.



White Multiplier Onion Sets.

Extra Early Red Sets—The common red onion set as usually sold by dealers. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid; peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Yellow Danvers Sets—Our stock of yellow is superior to most of the yellow sets sold, forming much better bulbs. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid; peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Silver Skin Sets—The sets grown from the seed of the White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Onions are larger and milder than the red. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Garlic—The pure Italian Garlic, with its strong, pungent flavor and odor. Much used in soups in many parts of the South. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents, postpaid.

WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION SETS.

Green Onions for First Early Bunching—They are of pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty bulbs in a single cluster from a single bulb planted; excellent quality and size for bunching green or can be ripened for use as pickling onions, and for this latter purpose can be grown much more economically than from seed. Their keeping qualities are remarkable, having kept perfectly sound for a year, but their most important quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market from three to four weeks ahead of other onion sets. Our grower says: "They cannot be beaten for earliness; they are matured before the weeds and grasses can cover them." The largest of the sets allowed to grow through summer make an onion of fair size, which divides when ripening in the fall, multiplying liberally for another season. Our illustration is made accurately from nature. Stock very limited, owing to most of the onions being killed in the extreme cold of last winter. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE

On pints and quarts. Pecks and bushels are at purchaser's expense by express or freight.

OUR FLOWER SEEDS

Should not be forgotten when making up your seed order this spring. They are fine and a few flowers around the yard are a source of enjoyment all summer. You get some FREE on every order from this catalogue. See our offer.

OUR LARGE PACKETS

Of both Vegetable and Flower Seeds are a surprise to everyone who buys from us the first time. What's better is, that Hastings' Seeds not only grow but grow what you want them to grow. They are the best that grow.

Garden or English Peas for Spring Planting.

Our prices include postage on Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

CULTURE—The small, extra early, round seeded varieties can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of 10 days or two weeks until March 15th. After that date it is advisable to sow only the taller growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted in this section until the ground begins to get warm. The wrinkled seed rots without germinating in cold ground. In the lower South and along the Gulf all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlys should be sown in drills thickly, 1 quart of seed to each 100 feet and covered about 2 inches. As soon as weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean and as they begin to bloom the earth should be worked up to them. Be sure and make succession sowings every 2 weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing sorts come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms, usually in March. Varieties like Bliss' Everbearing and Home Delight can be planted in double rows 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being rather stiff they will support each other doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, the Marrowfats and Southern Queen must be "brushed."

While it is customary to only cover peas 2 to 3 inches deep, yet if extra long bearing is wanted it will be well to open up drills 6 inches deep—plant seed at bottom of drill—cover 2 inches and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level. It will take them a little longer to come into bearing this way, but you get nearly double the crop when planted deep.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should be applied the previous fall as fresh manure put on at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few peas. In spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizers. In using commercial fertilizers or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in direct contact with it if you want your seed to germinate.



John L. Pea.

Garden Peas a Very Short Crop.

The past season has been the most disastrous season ever known in the seed trade on garden peas. The strongest varieties are turning out less than half a crop and some of the varieties only show one-tenth of a crop. Under these conditions prices are naturally much higher than usual.

Extra Early Dwarf Varieties of Peas.

✓ **John L.**—The finest and earliest of all the extra early varieties either for market use or for the home garden. For 10 years this variety has successfully stood competition with all the extra early peas offered by other seed houses, but no pea has been introduced that combines such earliness and productiveness as does this variety. It is now a standard among Southern market gardeners and each year the demand increases, our sales of John L. exceeding that of all other varieties combined. Mr. C. J. Montgomery, of St. Augustine, Florida, planted a peck of John L. and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of peas. In several tests made by experienced market gardeners near Atlanta, John L. beat Landreth's Extra Early into market seven days. For a quicker or earlier crop of peas you will make no mistake in planting John L. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

— **Alaska Extra Early**—The best quality and heaviest bearer of all the extra earlys. Seeds are of a bluish shade and well rounded out. Almost equal in quality to the wrinkled sorts. Crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

✓ **Philadelphia Extra Early**—An old favorite largely grown in the South. A very desirable early variety either for market garden use or home garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

✓ **American Wonder**—A dwarf wrinkled extra early. Is better for home garden than for the trucker, as it is not prolific enough to grow for market. Peas are of the finest quality. Height of bush, 9 inches. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents.

Hastings' Seeds Succeed.

BIG 4 CABBAGE.

I am convinced that no collection of Cabbage Seed can give better results than Hastings' Big 4. I will always plant it and recommend it to my neighbors.

W. G. Cook.

PREMIUM GEM.

A dwarf wrinkled, extra early, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest for home gardeners. While not as heavy a bearer as some of the others, its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents, postpaid; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

First of All—A good extra early, coming in after John L. Is a strong, vigorous grower and a good cropper. A favorite with many market gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

SECOND EARLIES AND HEAVY BEARERS.

Bliss' Everbearing—Height of vine, 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. Size of peas very large, frequently half an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as 10 stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late spring and summer use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds, developing to maturity in turn. The quality is the best of any pea known. A variety that should be in every garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Home Delight—This splendid variety was first introduced by us in 1889. Since that time it has been constantly improved by selection until now it is by far the best and earliest bearer of all the heavy croppers. For home use and nearby markets it is invaluable. It's a strong, vigorous grower and one of the heaviest bearers, yet it is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be grown without brushing when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and run together. Quality of the very best, being a finely



Hastings' Home Delight.

Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.



Bliss' Everbearing Pea.

wrinkled variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Champion of England—An old time, very tall growing favorite. A heavy bearer, of finest quality. Wrinkled seed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

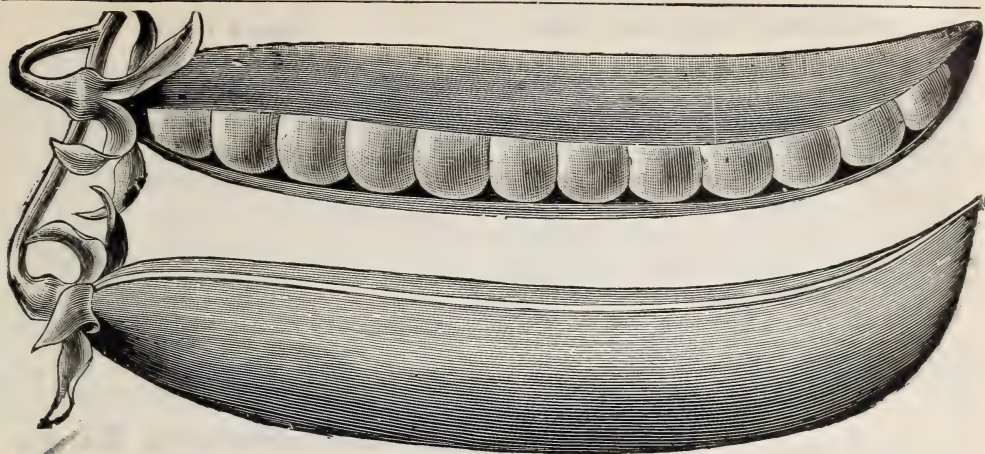
PROSPERITY PEA.

An Extra Early Wrinkled Pea, Bearing Immense Pods, fully as Large as the Telephone.—This fine, extra early, dwarf-growing pea combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. The smooth variety of Extra Early Peas have heretofore filled their place in a way, as they could be planted very early, while the wrinkled sorts could not be planted until milder weather; but there has been the need of an "extra early," which would also have that sweetness and fine flavor of the wrinkled varieties. "Prosperity," therefore, fills the want and is the first extra early wrinkled pea. It is very hardy, and can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; grows vigorous and healthy; vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and is very prolific, bearing pods fully as large as Telephone, usually containing from 8 to 10 large peas. The color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which color they retain after being cooked; the quality and flavor is delicious, and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Our seed crop of this variety is very short and we can only offer it in packets this season. The "Prosperity" is bound to become a favorite with both market gardener and amateur wherever grown. Packet of 2 ounces, 10 cents, postpaid; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Pride of the Market—This variety is among the finest in quality of all the large podded dwarf-growing peas. Very uniform in growth and bears extra large, handsome, dark green pods, which are always well filled with peas of the finest quality. Comes in bearing at same time as Telephone, but is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height. Growth large and stiff and does not require staking. Practically you get the same yield from this variety that you would from the large, tall growing varieties and the peas leave nothing to be desired in quality. Crop very short.

TELEPHONE.

The Telephone is one of the finest of the tall wrinkled marrow peas ever introduced. It is a strong, vigorous grower, often growing 5 feet, and must be brushed or staked. It is immensely productive, having 18 to 20 extra large pods tightly packed with large size, delicious peas of the best quality and the excellent sugary flavor so desirable in peas. It is a favorite in Atlanta both among market and private gardeners. All who grow it are pleased with its quality and heavy bearing. Too much can hardly be said of this variety and it seems to be well adapted to all parts of the South. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.



Southern Queen Peas.

SOUTHERN QUEEN PEAS.

This is the best of all the tall growing late but extra long bearing peas. It was introduced by us in 1893 and has steadily grown in favor among our customers all through the South. This furnishes your table with peas long after other sorts are through bearing. In this latitude it is an extra strong, vigorous grower, running up some 4 feet and well branched like the Bliss' Everbearing. In quality and productiveness it is fully equal to that famous variety and has the valuable characteristic of remaining in bearing much longer than that variety. Peas are very rich and sweet, extra large size and closely crowded in the large, almost round pods. It's a variety that ought to be in every Southern home garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.

An extra early, dwarf-growing, extra early wrinkled pea, very similar to American Wonder, but combining one-third more size with the same earliness and delicious flavor. The peas are more closely packed in the pods than any other variety. This new introduction is bound to supercede American Wonder, as it is so much surer bearer. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 50 cents.

MARROWFAT PEAS.

Extra Large Black Eye—Well known old-time favorite. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. Heavy bearer. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.

Same as the above, with slightly larger peas and a little stronger growth. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.75.

Tall Sugar Peas—(Edible pods)—An excellent strong growing variety. Peas are eaten in the pod, just like snap beans. When young they are very tender and sweet. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Dwarf Sugar Peas—A dwarf from the Tall Sugar Pea that can be grown without brushing. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Maine Grown Potatoes for Spring Planting.

Just a few words about seed potatoes for spring planting and a warning as to Western grown seed potatoes in the South. It is now an established fact that Western grown potatoes planted in the South in the spring yield less than half what first-class Maine grown stock does. The Western grown seed potatoes make a splendid growth of top but few potatoes in the hills. Why this is so we are unable to explain, but it has been fully demonstrated and is now generally accepted by planters in the South. Every barrel of Western seed potatoes brought South is sold as Eastern grown, so that one is never sure, unless buying from a source known to be entirely reliable. Our seed potatoes are grown for us by the best potato grower in Maine, we being the only

Red Triumph Potato.

seed firm in the country that he grows for. His potatoes are of a higher grade than any offered on the market. They are superior to any sold by us heretofore. Like everything else we sell, it's the best stock to be had. Our prices per barrel are for full quantity, (11 pecks) giving a net weight of 165 pounds. In getting prices look out for 10-peck barrels. They are made to cut prices with.

RED TRIUMPH—GENUINE STOCK.

This is beyond question the most valuable and popular potato for the South.

We sell more than twice as much of this variety as all others combined. Its entire adaptability to all parts of the South is well established. It is the surest cropper of all the early varieties and its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller in all markets at top prices. It's an extra early and a heavy cropper. It stands heat and drought and makes a fair crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are very small compared with other varieties, the strength of the plant seeming to go to potatoes rather than tops. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

HASTINGS' IMPROVED EARLY ROSE.

An improvement on the old-time Early Rose that is earlier, larger, more regular in shape and by far the most productive and satisfactory of any strain of Early Rose on the market. If you want a strain of Rose potato that will please you, try this. Our stock is grown for us by the originator. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

BURBANK.

Medium early variety, producing potatoes of very large size, long, smooth, of good flavor and a good keeper. Not desirable as a shipper's variety but good for home use and nearby market. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.00.

FIRST LAUREL.

The best and earliest white-skinned potato for Florida and the lower South. Earlier and much heavier yielder and surer cropper than the Rose. Quality fine, cooking up dry and mealy. You will find it a very satisfactory variety to grow. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, \$5.25.

EARLY OHIO.

This is becoming very popular in some parts of the South among gardeners wishing a white skinned, extra early, good sized, productive variety. In shape it is slightly oblong. Growth extra strong and vigorous. Quality is very fine, cooking up dry and mealy. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

One of the most prolific of the early varieties. Very large, with strong, vigorous growing vines. Produces the tubers in a bunch at the base of stem. A favorite in many sections. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

PEERLESS.

An old-time favorite for market gardeners who desire large crops rather than good quality. Unless grown on very dry ground or in a dry season, potatoes will be watery. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.00.

**BUG DEATH Kills Potato Bugs**

And all other bugs and insects destructive and injurious to plants, either vegetable or flower. No market gardener, no private gardener, no grower of flowers can afford to be without a supply of BUG DEATH. It kills the bugs and is harmless to animals and human beings. See "Bug Death Page" in this catalogue. (Page 80.)

Pat. Mch. 16 and Nov. 9, '97.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897.

Jan. 25, 1900.

POTATOES FOR SUMMER AND FALL PLANTING.

For Summer and Fall plantings we will be able to furnish Seed Potatoes (Red Triumph.) Prices on this stock on application during July, August and September.

PEPPER.

Pepper should be sown in hot beds or boxes from January 1st to March 1st, according to latitude. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees. When plants have six leaves, transplant to other beds or boxes, to stand until all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm, when they may be set in the open in rows 3 feet apart and plants 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. Give clean cultivation, and as they begin to bear draw earth up around the stems. Can also be sown in June and July in Florida for a fall shipping crop.



Red Cluster Pepper.

Long Cayenne—Very hot and pungent; used mostly for pepper-sauce. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Red Chili—The best for pepper-sauce; very bright red, small and shaped like a cone. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.



Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper.

Red Cluster Pepper—This is one of the most distinct and beautiful varieties we have ever seen—in fact, the plants are so ornamental as to deserve a prominent position in the flower garden. The small, thin peppers, of a most conspicuous coral-red color, are curiously crowded together at the top of each branch. A single plant will bear hundreds of handsome little peppers, which are very hot and pungent in flavor. One plant has been known to bear 1,255 peppers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

A novel and beautiful sort, having long wavy branches, loaded with drooping fruit. From the time the peppers form until fully grown they are of a light, yellowish-cream color. When fully grown they commence to change color, first to a lovely canary-yellow, then to a deep orange, then to a rose or pink, and so on through different shades until they are an intense scarlet; a plant bearing hundreds of peppers, showing 6 or 8 distinct colors, is an object of great beauty. Flavor is clear and sharp. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

✓ **Large Bell-Bull Nose**—A standard, sweet flavored, large scarlet variety, used both in market gardens, home gardens and for shipment. Very sweet, mild flavor, early and prolific. Fruit 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 2½ inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

✓ **Ruby King**—The Ruby King is probably the strongest grower of all the sweet peppers. The fruit is as sweet and mild flavored as the Large Bell. It is now a close favorite with the Bell for market garden work. It

certainly is a most desirable variety. Packet, 5 cents, ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25.

✓ **Procopps Giant**—This is the giant of the pepper family in the size of the fruits. In height of vine it is similar to Ruby King. The fruit is extra large—being 5 to 6 inches in length and 3 inches across at the shoulder. Color of fruit is a glossy scarlet and the flavor is mild and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

✓ **Hastings' Golden Prize**—Large, bright, golden-yellow variety. Sweet and mild flavor. In some places eaten like an apple for warding off malarial influences. It is said to cure chills and fever. A valuable variety for the family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25.

✓ **Hastings' Mixed Peppers**—Most home gardeners want some hot and some sweet peppers of the different sorts. For this purpose we have had a mixture made of all varieties of peppers catalogued by us. In this you get some of each kind. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

PUMPKIN.

CULTURE—Grown both for cooking and stock feeding. It is usual to plant them in the corn fields, but if grown as a separate crop, they should be planted in hill 8 to 10 feet apart each way, after both weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till growth is well started, after that do not disturb the vines. When leaves die down gather the pumpkins and store in a dry place. Cut from vine leaving a few inches of stem attached. Handle carefully and avoid bruising if they are to be kept for any length of time.

✓ **Japanese Pie**—A distinct Japanese variety thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. It is very meaty and solid and in general appearance greatly resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Skin is a deep green striped with darker green which turns to a deep golden yellow as the fruits ripen. Average weight 12 to 15 pounds; flesh salmon colored and very fine grained. Its quality is excellent. For pies, custard or baking it is unexcelled. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

✓ **Tennessee Sweet Potato**—Pear-shaped, a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped green. Is hardy and very productive; keeps till late in the spring. Becomes a favorite wherever planted, and has no equal for making pies or custards. Looks like sweet potatoes when cooked, but has a more delicious taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

✓ **Large Cheese**—An old time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange; fine grain. A good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

✓ **Cashaw Crookneck**—The old-fashioned "Kershaw" of the South. Flesh fine-grained, very sweet and yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

✓ **Southern Field Pumpkin**—The old time variety of pumpkin. While grown largely for stock feed it is not too coarse to use for table purposes. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid.

✓ **Green Striped or Improved Cashaw.**

This is a great improvement on the well-known Yellow Cashaw Pumpkin in many respects, and those who have thus far grown them ignore the Yellow Cashaw entirely. They are much more beautiful in appearance, being a distinct mottled-green and white-striped. The flesh is of a rich, yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick, sweet and excellent for pies, and equally good for baking. They are very hardy, bugs seldom bother them, can be grown among the corn, and yield a much heavier crop than Yellow Cashaw, and are better for stock feeding. They are hard to beat. Try them. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound \$1.00.

**OUR SEEDS**

Are not the lowest priced on earth, but they are the best. When the crop is considered ours are much cheaper than the low priced.

Our Seeds Are For the South.

HASTINGS' JUMBO PUMPKIN.

There are thousands of people in the South who always want to grow the biggest pumpkin. Our Jumbo is the one you can do it with. The specimen from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing unusual to grow them weighing from 100 to 150 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it is a monster. In quality it is good for one of such large size. Flesh is a bright golden yellow color and fine grained. A good yielder and keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

PARSNIPS.

CULTURE—Sow thickly in drills from January to March for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and along the Gulf coast sow from September to December for winter and spring crop.

Improved Hollow Crown—The best all around variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Hastings' Jumbo Pumpkin—220 Pounds.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE—Sow in spring and fall in drills 15 inches apart. Keep well stirred and free from weeds. When plants have become strong, thin out to 6 inches apart. Parsley requires from 3 to 6 weeks to germinate. Soak seed in water 12 hours before planting.

Extra Moss Curled—Our fine strain of Extra Moss curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Double Curled—Plants of dwarf, compact growth and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it the general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Plain Leaved—Is very hardy, a strong grower and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Moss Curled Parsley.

HASTINGS' SELECTED RADISH SEED.

CULTURE—For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use, plant the round or button radishes and the olive-shaped as early as ground can be worked in spring. Plantings of these extra early sorts may be continued for 6 weeks. After that use the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drought better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills, 1 foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

EXTRA EARLY RADISHES.

Scarlet Button—Early round variety. Round form, deep scarlet skin; Mild flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves and very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Rosy Gem (White Tipped Scarlet Ball)—This is the favorite among market gardeners for forcing. We have seen it ready for market in 18 days from time seed was sown. Also desirable in home gardens. One of the earliest. Globe

shaped, with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at bottom. Very tender and crisp; never becomes hollow or pithy. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Earliest Carmine—(Olive Shaped)—Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early radishes. Olive-shaped, smooth skin, rich dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of upright growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Philadelphia White Box—Popular white round variety, similar to Scarlet Button, except in color. Very desirable for close planting in frames or borders. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

French Breakfast—Olive-shaped. Color scarlet, tipped with white. Flesh tender and a quick grower. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.



Scarlet Button Radish.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Half Long and Long Varieties.

Hastings' New Glass—This we consider the finest of the long radishes. We have sold it now for several years and it has always given satisfaction to those who plant it. It is of light pink color, white tipped and regular in size and growth. Flesh transparent white, always crisp, brittle and mild flavor, even when grown to large size. Named Glass because of its brittleness and transparent flesh. Very desirable. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Early Long Scarlet—This is an old favorite both for market and home garden. Grown by the home gardener and by the market gardener. Root a bright scarlet, long and tapering to a delicate point. Flesh very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents.

Chartier—Grows to a large size, but not very uniform shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at tip; handsome appearance when picked at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents.

Long White Vienna—Finest long white radish in cultivation. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of quick growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.



New Glass Radish.

White Strasburg—Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. An excellent family or market variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Wood's Early Frame—Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier, shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Newcom—Earliest half-long white radish. Their shape and appearance make them ready sellers. Fine eating quality, holding up for several weeks after being ready to pull. They stand extremes of heat and cold. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

California Mammoth White—Grown extensively by the Chinese gardeners in California. It is 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Long White Spanish Winter—Mild in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Black skin, but white flesh. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Radish—Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. This mixture contains some of all varieties listed—early, medium and late; round, half-long and long. In one sowing you get a continuous all season's supply in family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



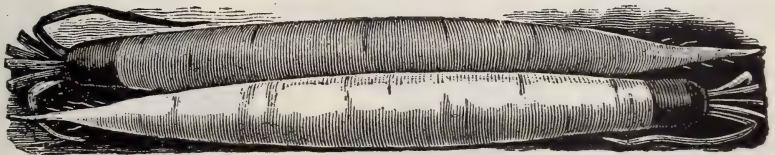
Long Scarlet and White Vienna Radish.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Salsify—CULTURE—

Grown largely for fall and winter market, but is improved by standing in the ground all through the winter. Sow seed early in spring, in shallow drills sixteen inches apart. Ground should have been previously plowed or spaded to a depth of 14 or 15 inches and worked fine. Salsify is a deep rooter and soil must be loose. When well up, thin to 6 inches apart in drill, cultivate frequently, keeping down weeds and grass. Plants are hardy and can be left to stand all through winter, pulling them as needed. Sow one ounce of seed to each 100 feet of drill. The Mammoth Sandwich Island is the only one worthy of cultivation.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.



Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify.

CAN'T FIND ANY FAULT WITH HASTINGS' SEEDS.

"The seed I ordered from you to plant my fall garden came up fine. I believe every seed came up and they are as pretty as can be. I can't find any fault in them and am recommending them to my friends."

A. BRYANT, Callahan, Fla.

SQUASH-BUSH AND RUNNING VARIETIES.

In comparing our prices, please remember that ours include postage prepaid by us. These prices on packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, pints and quarts are just what they will cost you delivered at your post office.

HOW TO GROW SQUASHES.

As squashes will not stand frost and cold nights, plantings should not be made until all danger of frost and cold nights is over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties the hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way. One or two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to 1 or 2 plants when the rough leaves have formed. Cover seed about 1 inch. If plants are attacked by insects, dust them with "Bug Death." Hoe frequently, keeping down weeds and grass, but do not disturb the plants. As the squashes form, keep them picked off as soon as ready for use. This keeps the plants in bearing longer. Running squashes for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. The hills for these should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently, but do not disturb the runners. After the squashes are fully grown, they should be gathered and put away in a cool, dry place to keep for late fall and winter use.

EARLY OR BUSH VARIETIES.

✓ **Mammoth White Bush**—As shown by the illustration, this is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

✓ **Early White Bush**—This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan squash. It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

✓ **Giant Summer Crookneck**—The Crookneck squashes surpass in flavor and quality all the other summer varieties, having the rich, buttery flavor so desirable in squashes. In the Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all the good qualities of the Crookneck class and at the same time giving double the size of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship.

Mammoth White Bush Squash.

With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents, postpaid.

✓ **Yellow Summer Crookneck**—The old, well known variety of Summer Crookneck, a favorite both for home and market gardens. Fruits small and of a bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor is rich and buttery. A favorite for market gardeners and shippers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

✓ **Early Yellow Bush**—This early "Patty Pan" variety is identical in growth, size, shape and flavor with the Early White Bush, except that it is a bright golden yellow color, a color preferred by many to the white. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

✓ **Golden Custard**—A most valuable variety, which exceeds in size all of the other scalloped sorts, it being nothing unusual to have them attain a size of two feet in diameter when planted on rich, moist soil. In color it is a rich dark golden yellow. Squashes have smooth skin and are evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. It grows in the regular bush form and is immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents. (See illustration on next page.)



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

HASTINGS' SEEDS.

I think that I have persuaded a number of others to give you an order for seeds this fall. I ordered seeds from you while at Centerville, Fla., and they were absolutely fine.

E. L. BURDINE.

St. Augustine, Fla.

ABSOLUTELY FINE.

RUNNING VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow—The favorite second early for the trucker. Matures 10 days later than Early White Bush. Skin of a yellowish shade. Thin rind. A good shipper and keeper. Unsurpassed quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Early Prolific Marrow—More prolific than the Boston Marrow and is one week earlier. Skin deep orange color, with thick, fine-grained flesh of excellent quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Improved Hubbard—Not a success for general planting in the South, but does well in some localities. Weights from 8 to 10 pounds. Can be kept through fall and winter if packed in dry sand. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, 65 cents.

The Faxon—A prolific variety from Brazil. Quality extra fine. The ripe squashes vary in color from pale yellow to green and are often mottled and striped. Flesh deep orange color, very thick. Few seeds and small seed cavity. Ripens early and can be used either for summer use or can be put away and kept for winter. Can be used in every stage of growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound 75 cents.



Golden Custard Squash.

AMERICAN-CROWN SPINACH SEED.

The American-grown stock of Spinach is much superior to the imported seed in every particular. The germination is better and stronger, the growth larger and more vigorous and hardier. We have nothing but American-grown seed of Spinach.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach.

Bloomsdale—A valuable variety, which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved savory Spinach. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.00.

Curled Norfolk Savoy—Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. Is the heaviest cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.00.

New Zealand—In this new variety we have a Spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April, where the plants are to stand, and plants will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer, with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens" all through the summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach—Our new variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing any ordinarily cold winter without damage in this latitude; at the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

Broad Leaved Flanders—Good standard variety for home use and market. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.00.

New Long Standing—Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.00.

**WANTED IN ALABAMA.**

I moved here from Florida last year. While in that State I planted your seeds and feel that I can't get along without them up here.
Marion, Ala.

R. C. MOON,

HASTINGS' TOMATO SEED

Selected and Grown by a Tomato Specialist who Grows Tomato Seed Exclusively for Us.

Our Special Strains and Varieties of Tomatoes are known and planted over the South by market gardeners and home gardeners. Nothing untried about it. Our strains of tomatoes have stood the test of 14 years' continuous planting, and each year we enlarge the acreage for seed purposes. Our tomato seed gives the planter entire satisfaction in germination, vigor of growth and full sized, finely colored, smooth fruit, free from cracks and splits. It's Perfection in Tomato Seed. Our special strains of Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Stone and Dwarf Champion leave nothing to be desired. It gives perfect satisfaction. Tomato seed of the purest and finest quality is one of our specialties, and we are proud of our success in furnishing to our friends the purest and best tomato seed of any firm.



Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato.

**3,000 ACRES OF REDFIELD BEAUTY
1,000 ACRES OF HASTINGS' LONG KEEPER**

Were planted by the market gardeners of Florida in 1901. They have learned that the Highest Quality of Seed of the Best Varieties is the right seed to plant.

FINEST IN TEXAS MARKETS.

My tomatoes, Redfield Beauty and Long Keeper, were the finest in market here this last spring.

S. A. MILLER.

THE OLD RELIABLE REDFIELD BEAUTY.

I picked to-day, May 23rd, eight of your Redfield Beauty Tomatoes. Placed side by side, these eight tomatoes measured one yard. They were not fully ripe, but were the finest of round, smooth tomatoes. I grew them on new land without any fertilizer except what nature had placed there, and they had none too much cultivation. The Redfield is indeed a beauty and I shall continue to plant it.

Gulf City, Fla.

W. W. PHIPPS.

FINEST IN HIS SECTION.

I planted your tomato seed this last spring and was successful in growing the very finest tomatoes in my section.

Roscola, Fla.

A. J. MATCHETH.

A TOMATO GROWER'S EXPERIENCE.

Some time in August last I planted an acre of tomatoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ of it Redfield Beauty, $\frac{1}{4}$ Long Keeper, seed bought of you. I commenced shipping in November and continued until February 6, 1900, and during that time shipped 581 crates. I am on Capitiva Island, Lee Co., Florida.

Lee Co., Fla., March 12, 1900.

C. W. CARTER.

OUR PRIZE WINNER.



Hastings' Redfield Beauty Tomato.

The most thoroughly satisfactory tomato grown. It has stood the test of both market and home gardeners for twelve years, not only in our Southern States, but in foreign countries as well. It's the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact, it's an all right tomato in every respect. In every way and in every test it has proven its great superiority to other famous varieties in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities, its hardness, its perfect shaped fruit and its comparative freedom from rot under the most trying conditions of growth has made it a favorite wherever planted. It has a glossy crimson color, with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits. The most regular in growth of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Its shape is perfect, and it cannot be excelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Is especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break. In competitive tests this season it distanced all of the noted varieties put out by the Northern seed houses; not one of them was equal to it. In past years this variety has taken many prizes at fairs and meetings of agricultural societies, and stands to-day without an equal. This may sound like boasting, but every word of it is borne out by the experience of both private and market gardeners in the past twelve years. For the shipper, it is beyond a question the best. It can be picked in the green stage and it will ripen up during shipment, presenting a handsome appearance.

PRICE—Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; 5 pounds, \$8.00; 10 pounds, \$15.00

HASTINGS' SPECIAL TOMATO COLLECTION.

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, New Stone and Dwarf Champion are grown for us by a tomato specialist, whom we consider the best and most careful tomato seed grower in the country. Without any exception, he produces the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties ought to be in every garden in the South. They are the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety, postpaid, for 25 cents.

HASTINGS' LONG KEEPER.

A fine tomato for the South. Bright red, very early and productive, and the longest keeper of any. After several years' careful tests we can recommend it fully to our friends as a tomato that is well adapted to the home garden as well as to the market garden. It has the right shape and color, and no other variety will stand the amount of hot sun and drought that this variety will. Southern truckers will find this a most superb tomato for shipping, on account of its long-keeping qualities and freedom from rot. It is a strong, vigorous grower and well adapted to our soil and climate. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

New Stone—A splendid main crop variety, of large size and bright red color; very smooth. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment. It's a good, firm, solid tomato, used in many sections for canning purposes. A splendid variety for late tomatoes in home gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Ponderosa (No. 400)—The largest of all tomatoes. The fruit is very large and of good quality. However, it is necessary to give this variety the highest possible culture, as the ordinary methods give a crop of rough, ill-formed, cracked fruit. Unless you are prepared to give it extra attention in cultivation, better use some other variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Perfection—One of the largest early sorts. Color, blood-red; skin, very fair; smooth. Is one of the first to mature. Solid and of good quality. Ripens evenly and is very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Buckeye State—A large variety from Livingston, nearly one-half larger than Livingston's Beauty; deep color, heavy and of splendid quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Optimus—Uniform in size, producing in clusters of 4 or 5, each of marketable size, ripens evenly, free from cracks and blemishes; flesh of a crimson-scarlet color. Resembles the Perfection. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Acme—It would be one of the best if it did not rot, which it does more than any other variety. Very early, productive and of medium size. Color, a dark red, with a decided purplish tinge. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Red Peach—A distinct variety. At short distance it cannot be distinguished from a peach. Is early and very productive. Is eaten from the hand like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Golden Queen—The best yellow variety ever sent out. As large as Favorite and a bright golden yellow color. When sliced and placed with red varieties they make a very pleasing appearance on the table. It is very large, smooth and moderately early. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Dwarf Champion—One of the best of recent acquisitions. The only variety of stiff enough growth to be self-supporting, thus keeping fruit off the ground without staking. Very stiff, upright, compact growth. Fruit medium size, very smooth and round. Very desirable. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

Mansfield Tree Tomato—So far as the "tree" part is concerned, it is a fraud. It is a very strong grower, but has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. The fruit is large size and good quality, and averages over one pound in weight. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Mikado—(Or Turner's Hybrid)—Of large size and very solid. The foliage is very peculiar and distinct, and gives good protection to the fruit in hot, sandy soils. Fruit produced in large clusters, and are perfectly smooth and solid. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Livingston's Royal Red—Introduced by Livingston, who claims it to be superior to all others introduced by him. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Livingston's Favorite—Standard variety for the shipper. Large and perfect shape. Ripens evenly; does not crack easily. A glossy crimson, tinged with purple. Few seeds, skin thick and tough. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

PEAR-SHAPED TOMATOES.



Pear-Shaped Tomato.

Red and Yellow—Excellent small varieties of tomatoes. Of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Suitable for preserves, pickles and pies. Each variety, 5 cents per packet.

HASTINGS'

BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION!

For 25 cents we will send, postpaid, one ounce each of Extra

Early White Egg, Early Red Top Strap Leaved, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Seven Top and Improved American Rutabaga; Seven Ounces of Turnip, all different for 25 cents.

When we offered this collection we knew it would be popular, but we had no expectation that almost all of our customers would order it, as they did during the past season. It's popular for two reasons. First, because it is something that almost everybody wants; second, it gives greater value for the money than can be obtained from any seed house in the country. It's good, it's cheap, but cheap in price only, and you need it on your farm or in your garden.

SPRING PLANTINGS OF TURNIPS.

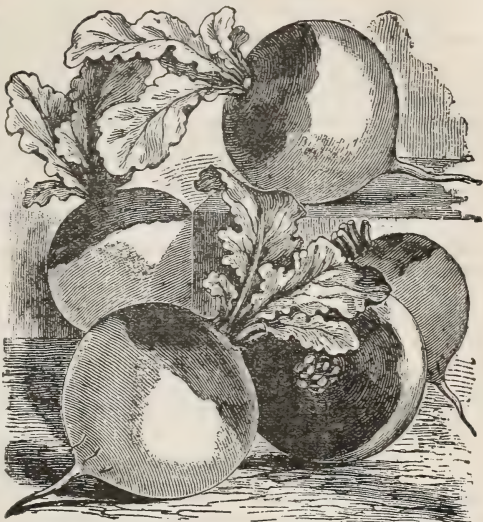
CULTURE—Spring plantings of turnip are important, although the main or general crop for winter use is sown in late summer and fall. The seed sown in early spring germinate rapidly and are ready for use very early. Spring grown turnips, being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than the fall crop, are more tender, sweet and juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January, February and March, according to latitude, and cover the seed lightly. They make best on either new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted. Fresh manure always makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality, and with a rank flavor. For fall and winter use, sow Rutabaga from July 15th to September 1st; turnips from August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; further south they can be planted later, and in Florida sowings can be continued all through the winter.

Purple, or Red Top Globe—This we consider the best all around variety of turnips. Medium early and of large size. Fine globe-shape, with deep red or purple top, as shown in the engraving. It is a heavy cropper and its handsome appearance and fine quality make it a favorite everywhere. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Early White Flat Dutch—Medium size; a quick grower. Is flat, with a small tap root, leaves narrow, flesh white and fine-grained. Fine for spring plantings. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Early Red, or Purple Top Flat—The most generally planted variety. A quick grower; flesh is very fine-grained and sweet flavored. The red top of the bulb, which extends down to where it rests in the soil, adds very much to the appearance of this popular variety. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Southern Snow White Globe—Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing a great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Stone or the Pomeranian. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Purple, or Red Top White Globe.

Yellow, or Amber Globe—(Yellow Stone)—Grows to a large size, excellent for table use or feeding stock, and keeps well until late in the spring. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

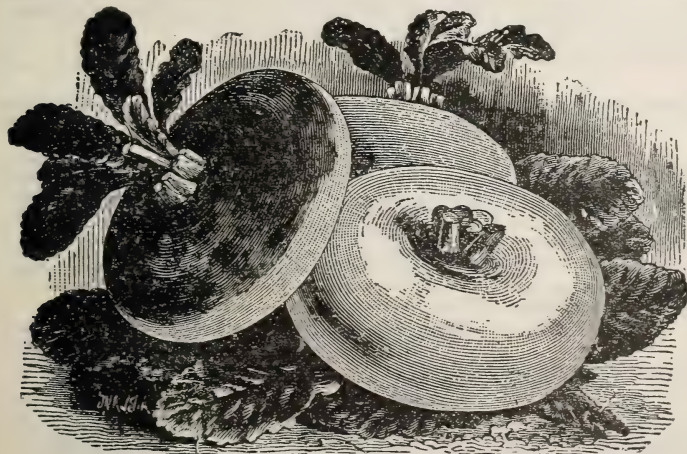
Yellow Aberdeen—One of the best for summer and fall planting. Resists heat, drought and cold. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Golden Ball—A rapid grower, of excellent flavor, globe-shaped, bright yellow color, good keeper, and a superior table variety or for stock. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Extra Early White Egg—Oval, or egg-shaped, early variety. The best quality of any of the early varieties. Skin and flesh pure snow white. Solid, sweet and good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Snowball—Extra early. A variety of sterling merit, perfectly round, early, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Long White, or Cow Horn—Matures very quickly. Roots shaped like a carrot, about half of which is formed above ground. Flesh white, fine-grained and sweet, and of excellent quality for table use. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf.

White Flat Dutch.

Extra Early Milan—The earliest of all. A flat, purple top, perfect in shape and color. Two weeks earlier than the Purple Top Globe. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.

An extra heavy cropper. Good alike for the table and stock. Not as early as the flat varieties. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Seven Top—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for the greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. Does not produce a good bulb. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents.

Southern Prize—Similar to the Seven Top, but larger, more vigorous and more hardy than the old favorite. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid.

FULTON MAMMOTH.

A new variety of the Seven Top type of turnips. Of larger and more vigorous growth than the old Seven Top, and has the great advantage of making a good edible bottom as well as giving more greens than the Seven Top. This variety has been planted very generally in certain sections of Georgia for several years past. Every one who grows turnips for greens should try the Fulton Mammoth this fall. An inferior variety similar to the Fulton Mammoth is on the market under the name of Dixie Land. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

RUTABAGAS, OR SWEDISH TURNIPS.

Improved American Purple Top—Our Improved American Rutabaga Turnip, the greatest cropper known. Endorsed by all who have tried it as the most desirable Rutabaga ever planted in the South. This stock has been grown and improved for years, with a view to meet the wants and desires of market gardeners and their customers. It is of fine form. Purple top and yellow flesh, of very pleasing color. Flesh tender and sweet. Exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. Very small top; roots fine, sure and heavy cropper; excellent keeper. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Breadstone—A valuable variety for the South. Of medium size, quick growing, smooth roots; white, with a light green top. Flesh perfectly white, fine-grained and cooks in 15 minutes. Very tender and sweet. While this variety was introduced as a turnip and has been catalogued by us as such, yet we have become convinced, by several years' test, that it properly belongs in the Rutabaga class, although it is as fine-grained and tender as most of the varieties of turnips. For any one wanting a white-fleshed Rutabaga of extra quality, we recommend the Breadstone. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED TURNIPS.

Our own mixture, containing all varieties of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made on purpose to supply the demands of hundreds who only wish to make one sowing and at the same time have a succession crop of turnips lasting during the winter. This mixture contains all of the early, medium and late varieties, and will be found very desirable for those wanting a supply during the entire season. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents, postpaid.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.**ANISE.**

The aromatic seeds are used as a condiment and in manufacturing of liquors and confectionery. Leaves finely fringed and are frequently used in garnishing summer dishes. Per packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet—The aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Per packet, 5 cents.

Borage—Effective as a flowering plant, and makes an excellent bee food or honey plant; leaves are used for flavoring and making cordials. It grows freely in all soils, and the sky-blue flowers are a great addition to the flower garden. Per packet, 5 cents.

Caraway—Grown for the aromatic seeds, which are used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Catnip, or Catmint—Leaves used both green and dry for seasoning. The plants also make an excellent bee pasture when in flower. Per packet, 10 cents.

Coriander—Seeds are used for flavoring cakes, etc.; also in making of liquors and confectionery. Per packet, 5 cents.

Dill—Seeds are strongly aromatic and have a pungent flavor; largely used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound—The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the making of candy and cough remedies. Per Packet, 5 cents.

Lavender—The common lavender; leaves are used for seasoning, while the dried flowers are highly esteemed for their lasting perfume. Per packet, 5 cents.

Marjoram, Sweet—The tender leaves and young shoots of this plant are used for seasoning during the summer months, and are also dried for winter use. Per packet, 5 cents.

BALM.

Leaves delightfully fragrant, resembling the Lemon Verbena. They impart a fine flavor to summer beverages, and are also used as a tea in fevers. Per packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal—The plants are of low-creeping or mat-like growth, quite ornamental for covering the ground in damp shady places where grass cannot grow. It has the essential flavor of pennyroyal to a very great degree, and furnishes the medicinal properties of the Menthol Pencils and headache cures. Per packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint—Well known in the South. Extensively used for flavoring. Packet, 10 cents.

Rosemary—Leaves used for seasoning green in summer and also dried for winter. An old-time favorite, strongly aromatic. Per packet, 5 cents.

Sage—The most popular of all garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, especially for sausage, during the winter months, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50, postpaid.

Summer Savory—Leaves and tender flower stalks are extensively used as seasoning during summer months. Have a thyme-like flavor but much milder. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tansy—The green leaves are quite pungent and are used in the making of liquors. They are also highly esteemed for feeding to turkeys and other poultry, to keep them in good health. Per packet, 5 cents.

Thyme—Leaves and young shoots are highly esteemed for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. They impart a delicious flavor to sausages and other meat dishes. A tea is also made from the leaves, which is soothing in cases of nervous headaches. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Wormwood—The dried leaves are used medicinally and in the manufacture of liquors. Is also esteemed by poultry keepers for its tonic properties, and, with Tansy, should be planted in the poultry yards. Packet, 5 cents.

Velvet Beans.

Over 18,000 Pounds Per Acre

Of dry forage was the yield from the Velvet Bean at the Florida Experiment Station, according to the Florida Agriculturist. Do you know of any other crop that will make over 9 tons of the finest and most nutritious forage per acre? It's the most valuable forage crop for the South known. Its yield is simply enormous. It's the greatest producer of either green or dry forage and beans for stock feed in the world. It produces from two to three times as much vine and grain as the best and strongest growing varieties of cow peas. It should be a standard crop on every Southern farm. It will build up your soil quicker and give you a larger production than any other crop you can plant.

We have grown the Velvet Bean for many years and after seeing each year the enormous yield, our belief increases that it is, without exception, the most valuable and profitable crop that can be grown on the Southern farm for either soil enrichment or stock feed. Every reader of this catalogue knows the great value of cow peas in adding to the fertility of the soil when the crop is plowed under. The Velvet Bean is a crop that will make three times the growth that the strongest growing variety of cow pea will, and consequently is worth three times as much for either soil improvement or stock feed. It is thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South, although it will not mature seed north of Atlanta. It should be planted early, as soon as the ground has warmed up. For best results, it should be allowed to grow the entire season. It is slow to start, but outgrows everything when it gets established. Our tests of the Velvet Bean have been very thorough, covering seven years, and our best recommendation is that we use it every year ourselves in preference to cow peas for soil improvement. We consider an acre of them turned under

WORTH TWO TONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

of the average grade. That is our opinion, based on seven years' use of it. As a soil enricher and stock feed, it has no equal. Tens of thousands of the readers of this catalogue are farming on what are generally termed "worn out soils." They are not worn out, but they are "over-worked" or "sick." They are not up to the standard of strength and will not produce the crops they ought to until they are put in better condition. When you are "run down" you know that there is something wrong, and although you may be able to be around and do some work, you cannot accomplish what you can when you feel well. When you get to feeling that way, you take something to cure it. Your "poor" or "worn out" soil is in that same condition. It needs to take something, it needs to be put in condition to do its best work, to make it productive. It needs to take a dose of Velvet Beans, about one peck to an acre, in rows 6 feet apart, and a bean dropped every 12 inches in the row. Let the crop grow through the season, turn it under and your land will be in position to meet all demands made on it. This is actual experience, not theory. It has done it for others, it will do it for you. A crop that is equal to two tons of guano on your soil in one year is too good a thing to let go by this year.

Geo. D. Gray, Kendall County, Texas, wrote us:

"My Velvet Beans have covered the ground and form a perfect mat—two feet high and still growing. Would not trade my three acres of Velvet Beans for the best three acres of cotton in the country."

We would urge every reader of this catalogue, who is not already using the Velvet Bean, to try it this year. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

SPECIAL VELVET BEAN OFFER.

send 1 peck of Velvet Beans, sufficient to plant 1 acre, all charges prepaid, to any point reached by the Southern Express for \$1.00. To any point reached by either the Wells Fargo, the Pacific, and the American Express Company, (mostly in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas) we will send 1 peck, all charges prepaid, for \$1.35. You know just what it will cost you delivered at your station. You can spend your money for nothing else so profitable on the farm.

Some do not like to order for fear that express or freight rates will be too high. We are extra large shippers and have special express rates. We will

HASTINGS'

SELECTED

Southern-Grown

Field Corn.

46 46

The Importance of Corn.

Every year the necessity for better and larger crops of corn in the South becomes apparent. When years come with failures in the corn crop in the West the price of corn rises to a prohibitory point and emphasizes the necessity of every Southern farm having a full supply of corn grown upon it. The farmer with full cribs of corn is independent. It pays to grow corn in the South if you go at it right. The foundation of a successful crop is a thorough preparation of the soil, deeply plowed and worked down with cultivators until the clods are gone. Next comes the question of seed and it is of no less importance. Use seed corn, acclimated and grown for seed purposes; corn that has been bred up to the highest standard of excellence. That is part of our business—selling thoroughbred seed corn—grown strictly for seed purposes. We sell thousands of bushels of seed corn every year, because our stocks of seed corn give entire satisfaction. All corn crops are short this year and prices higher.

NEW ROCKDALE CORN.

✓ **New Rockdale Corn**—This is our thoroughbred native Georgia variety—the finest field corn on our list for main crop Southern planting. It originated several years ago with one of the most careful farm seed growers in North Georgia and he grows this variety exclusively for us. Our illustration, a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ the natural size, shows to advantage the general character of the ears. Very flinty, medium early, cobs small and white with slightly dented deep grains of pure white. Ears very large, being from 10 to 18 inches in length and weighing from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. It's a splendid variety for meal and for an all-around general purpose corn it cannot be excelled for planting in the South. We have sold this corn for the past 6 years and every one to whom we have sold it has been highly pleased, not only with the corn after it is made, but its heavy cropping qualities. We consider it the best Southern corn on our list. Every one should plant it for main crop. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00, 10 bushels, \$17.50, not prepaid.

✓ **Improved Golden Dent**—We have sold this corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing Yellow Field Corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large-yielding yellow corn this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

✓ **Improved White Dent**—A favorite white variety for early crop all through the Southern States. Market gardeners use it very largely for roasting ears, it being the first in the market that produces large ears. Farmers who prefer a white corn to yellow, use this in preference to the Golden Dent, to tide over until the main crop varieties are harvested. Like our Improved Golden Dent, it is early, a strong robust grower and makes from 2 to 3 good sized ears, well filled out to the end. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

Broom Corn.

For 2 years we have had numerous calls for broom corn seed. The enormous average price of recent years (\$110.00 per ton) has awakened general interest in this crop. The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin on the subject which will be furnished free on application to the Department at Washington.

Broom Corn grows readily in all the Southern States when planted on good ground and is generally considered a most profitable crop. Good seed is difficult to obtain. We have succeeded in obtaining a seed supply from a "broom corn specialist" which is the best that can be obtained anywhere. The variety is the Tennessee Evergreen, well adapted to the South. Seed weighs 46 pounds per bushel. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

✓ **Coke's Prolific**—A standard variety of Virginia origin, grown very extensively in Georgia both by market gardeners for roasting ears and by the farmers for main crop. On good soil in this section of Georgia it averages 3 to 4 good ears to each stalk, although it has produced as high as 11 ears on a single stalk. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Virginia, produced an average of 105 bushels per acre on 15 acres, the yield on the best acre being 160 bushels. Ears of good average size, grain and cob white, hard flinty grains making fine meal. Splendid for "roasting ears." Those who grow it in this section are much pleased with it, preferring it to Blount's Prolific, heretofore the standard. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75, not prepaid.

Coke's Prolific Corn.

ing, as it is almost all corn, with but very little cob. It matures in 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

Champion White Pearl—A field corn originating with one of the largest growers of seed corn in the world. It is an extra early pure white Dent variety. Tests of it show it to be well adapted to Southern plantings. It is very early, maturing in from 90 to 100 days. Very large, heavy grains with small cob, and carries almost as much grain proportionate to cob as Hickory King. Grain is extra deep and wide. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Well worthy of a trial by all corn planters in the South.

Rockdale Corn In Texas Drought.

BOERNE, TEXAS.

I planted some of your Rockdale Corn last spring, during a three months' drought. Ground so dry that only 10 per cent. of the seed could come up. What did come up grew like a thoroughbred, and I have got more actual feed on one acre than my neighbors have on ten acres.

Mexican June Corn—Practically a drought proof variety and in many sections it has produced crops entirely without rain. Ears medium size, white grain and cob. Can be planted much later than other varieties. To make corn: Do not plant before the first of June. Its nature craves hot weather and requires but little rain; will make from 1 to 3 ears to the stalk. Plant after cutting oats, millet, etc., thus securing 2 crops. Plant between rows of Irish potatoes and other truck. By June many wet places have dried up and plant these. To make Fodder or Silage: Plant early and it will produce 2 or 3 times as much blade as any other corn, growing from 10 to 15 feet high, and having blade 4 to 6 feet long, and very thick on stalk. June Corn has been grown extensively in the Central South for the past 2 years. It's a wonderful yielder of forage and makes a good crop of grain when planted between May 15th and June 15th. While pre-eminently a crop to make during drought, yet it seems to stand heavy overflows without damage. One of our seed crops of this variety was submerged on bottom

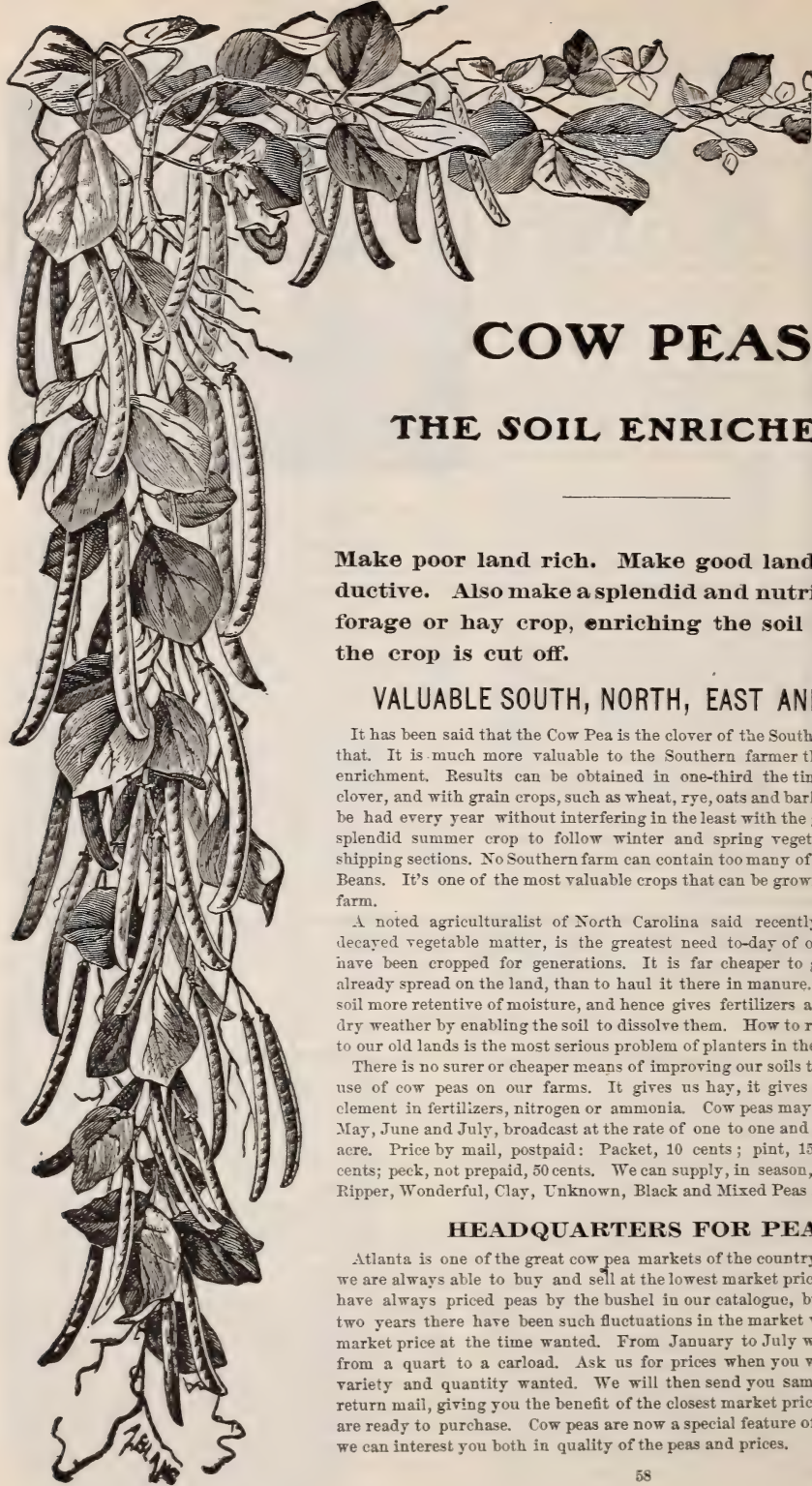


✓ **Blount's Prolific**—This remarkable Prolific Corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with 2 ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from 3 to 6 ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama experiment stations rank this as one of the largest-yielding of field varieties for the South. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

✓ **Hickory King**—This white Field Corn has the largest grains, with the smallest cob, of any white corn ever introduced. So large are the grains and so extremely small the cob, that on an ear broken in half a single grain will almost completely cover the cob. No other variety of Field Corn that we have ever seen will do this. Of strong, vigorous growth, the stalks take a firm hold in the ground and stand upright, resisting the severest storms. The stalks generally bear 2 good ears, and occasionally 3. It yields splendid crops on light soil, and is undoubtedly one of the best and most productive white varieties for the South. The ears are well filled out, and it will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It makes a splendid quality of corn meal, and is "just the thing" for cattle feed-
Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart,

lands last August until only the tassels were above water, yet a fair crop was made. This corn is variable in the color of the grains, some producing almost all purple or almost all black grains, others almost all white. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet high, producing 2 to 3 ears. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Southern Snowflake—This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ear sets about 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces 2 years to the stalk. Does not blow down easily and is valuable for replanting. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 60 cts; bushel, \$2.00.



COW PEAS

THE SOIL ENRICHERS.

Make poor land rich. Make good land more productive. Also make a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off.

VALUABLE SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

It has been said that the Cow Pea is the clover of the South. It is more than that. It is much more valuable to the Southern farmer than clover for soil enrichment. Results can be obtained in one-third the time necessary with clover, and with grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats and barley, a rotation can be had every year without interfering in the least with the grain crop. It's a splendid summer crop to follow winter and spring vegetable crops in the shipping sections. No Southern farm can contain too many of them or of Velvet Beans. It's one of the most valuable crops that can be grown on the Southern farm.

A noted agriculturalist of North Carolina said recently: "Humus, or decayed vegetable matter, is the greatest need to-day of our old soils which have been cropped for generations. It is far cheaper to grow this matter, already spread on the land, than to haul it there in manure. Humus makes a soil more retentive of moisture, and hence gives fertilizers a better chance in dry weather by enabling the soil to dissolve them. How to restore this humus to our old lands is the most serious problem of planters in the South to-day."

There is no surer or cheaper means of improving our soils than by the liberal use of cow peas on our farms. It gives us hay, it gives us the most costly element in fertilizers, nitrogen or ammonia. Cow peas may be sown in April, May, June and July, broadcast at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. Price by mail, postpaid: Packet, 10 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, not prepaid, 50 cents. We can supply, in season, Whippowill, Red Ripper, Wonderful, Clay, Unknown, Black and Mixed Peas at above prices.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PEAS.

Atlanta is one of the great cow pea markets of the country and at this point we are always able to buy and sell at the lowest market price. Heretofore we have always priced peas by the bushel in our catalogue, but during the past two years there have been such fluctuations in the market we prefer to quote market price at the time wanted. From January to July we can furnish you from a quart to a carload. Ask us for prices when you want them, stating variety and quantity wanted. We will then send you samples and prices by return mail, giving you the benefit of the closest market prices at the time you are ready to purchase. Cow peas are now a special feature of our business and we can interest you both in quality of the peas and prices.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.



Chufas, or Earth Almonds.

A species of ground nut which should be grown on every Southern farm. A most valuable crop for fattening hogs and poultry. The nuts grow under ground, but near the surface, and are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. Plant in April and May, in 3 foot rows, 10 inches apart in row, dropping 3 Chufas at a time. Give level culture. One peck plants an acre. Mature in September and lie in the ground until wanted. For the past two years the demand for Chufas has been enormous, far beyond the ability to supply. The crop this year is again insufficient for the demand and we would advise early orders. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.



Tobacco.



Japanese Buckwheat.

After years of thorough trial in the South we pronounce this one of the most valuable of the recent introductions. The kernels are greedily devoured by poultry of all kinds. Kernels are of twice the size of the ordinary Buckwheat, and mature in from 6 weeks to 2 months. Three crops per year can be made by sowing for first crop in February. Does well in all grades of soil. Resists both heat and drouth; when in bloom is said to furnish excellent bee food. Pound, by mail, 25 cents, postpaid; peck, by freight or express, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

TOBACCO.

Smoking and Chewing Varieties.

Southern farmers and their tenants and employes spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco Trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farm? You pay no one profits on what you grow yourself and you are sure of pure, unadulterated tobacco—something you can not buy now except at prohibitory prices.

Hyco Tobacco—The most desirable sort of growth for smoking purposes. Virginia-grown seed from selected plants, grown for us by tobacco specialists. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Sweet Oronoke Tobacco—The finest variety to grow in the Central and lower South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun-cured, the best natural chewing leaf. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Cigar and Wrapper Tobacco—For a number of years the growing of cigar and wrapper tobacco has been an important industry in Florida and the lower South. For this purpose the Cuban and Sumatra varieties are used. With these varieties fineness of texture is the first consideration and this fineness is almost wholly dependent on the seed.

Cuban, or Vuelta Abajo—Finest grade of imported seed, from the famous Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba. Seed fresh and reliable, recleaned by us and free from pods and trash. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50, pound, \$5.00.

Sumatra—Florida Grown—From original imported stock from the island of Sumatra. Extra fine stock. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00.

Mammoth Sunflower.

Every farm in the South ought to grow Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine, glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean crops of the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. Seed heads 1 foot across are nothing uncommon. If you keep poultry on the farm, plant Mammoth Russian Sunflower this year. Four quarts plant one acre, 10 cents packet; 25 cents quart, postpaid.

Spanish Peanuts.



Spanish Peanut.

The most desirable of all varieties for the Southern farmer where forage and a fattening crop for feeding is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer and in the lower South where they can be planted in April 2 crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 10th or 15th and they will mature before frost. The tops give you a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vines and the top and nuts are fed to horses and cows together as a hay and grain ration. The tops are good forage green or cured. The Spanish grow in compact bush form, making it possible to grow close, and cultivation is much easier than with the "vine" sorts. The nuts are produced closely in a bunch making them easy to dig and save. While the nuts are smaller, they are of much sweeter and finer flavor than the larger sorts and the "pops," so common in large varieties is seldom found in the Spanish. These and chufas are the best crops in the South for fattening hogs and no Southern farm where stock is raised should be without them. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3½ pounds, 75 cents; peck, not prepaid, 40 cents; bushel, (24 lbs.) \$1.80.

Virginia Peanuts—This is the old time standard long-vined variety so generally planted throughout the South and variously known as Virginia, Carolina or Georgia Peanut. Vines running and nuts larger than the Spanish, but not as prolific in bearing nor as sweet. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3½ pounds, 75 cents; peck, not prepaid, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

SPRING OATS

Texas Rust Proof, Burt or 90 Day.

Prices on Application.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet—The best known of all green forage crops of the South. It is now being sold in the North under the name of East Indian Millet. To the older residents of the South it needs no introduction. They all know it and know its value. It's the greatest and best yielder, continuing to grow all through the season if cut continuously and prevented from producing seed. Our illustration shows 2½ months growth on good soil. As showing what a rank grower it is on well manured ground we would state that in an actual test it made, in 135 days growth, green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre. No known forage plant has ever equalled that record. The plant is of tropical origin and grows luxuriantly all through the long summer in the South. It is relished by horses, cows and stock of all kinds who eat it greedily. No plant will do more towards solving the forage and hay problem of the South. Sow thinly in drills at rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents. By express or freight not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Southern-Grown German Millet—An important hay crop throughout the Central South, one that makes an excellent and nutritious hay, relished by horses and cattle. It must be grown on naturally good or heavily manured soil to be a marked success. We would caution our customers against the Western-grown millet so largely offered at prices from 15 to 25 cents per bushel less than the Southern-grown can be sold for. In a very wet season the Western-grown stock makes a fair growth, but in ordinary seasons it begins to head when 6 to 8 inches high, making it worthless for hay. The Southern grown makes a fair crop even in a dry season and it is the only kind that is fit to plant, always making larger growth and heavier yields. We handle nothing but Southern-grown stock, mostly grown for us in Tennessee. If you have not had satisfactory results with millet as a hay crop try some of ours this year. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; peck, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50. Price subject to market changes.

Teosinte—Repeated trials of this gigantic forage plant from Central America throughout the Southern States, have shown that it is undoubtedly one of the most valuable plants for use in a green state that can be grown. The yield is enormous, and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. Seed is very hard and germinates slowly, but once started grows rapidly. Plant after danger of frost is past. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



True Kaffir Corn.

TRUE KAFFIR CORN.

A distinct type of the Sorghum family that has proven itself well adapted to the South, and which is rapidly growing in popular favor. Has a stocky growth and a height from 4 to 5 feet. Valuable alike for forage and grain, and is equally good for use green or cured. It should be planted a little earlier than corn, in rows about 3 feet apart, and in rows about the same as peas. If wanted for grain alone, let the heads mature on the stalk, and then the whole stalk may be used as fodder, cured. Or, if wanted mainly for fodder, cut down the stalks when the first seed heads come into bloom, and a second growth will spring up at once and mature a full crop of grain and a second crop of forage. The stalk keeps green and juicy to the last, and does not get hard. For poultry food the grain is unexcelled and is preferable to what is known as "Chicken Corn" in Florida. There are two distinct varieties, the White and the Red. We can supply both varieties at the uniform price of 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound; 4 pounds, postpaid, 90 cents; 10 pounds or more, not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn—Belongs to the non-saccharine sorghums, and was brought a few years since from the arid plains of Palestine. It is pronounced, by all who have grown it, the best and surest crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize. Grows about 3 feet high. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Four pounds will plant an acre. The cultivation is the same as for Kaffir Corn and other forage plants of that class. We hope all our customers who are interested in this class of plants, and have not already tried it, will give the New Jerusalem Corn a trial. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds or more, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

FLORIDA STOCK MELON.

An immense melon, of the citron class. Can be used for preserves, but is especially valuable for feeding to stock. Melons will grow on very poor soil and are immensely productive, producing 15 to 25 tons per acre. They weigh from 50 to 70 pounds each. Flesh firm and solid, with few seeds. They will keep through the fall and winter and can be fed the same as turnips. They withstand severe droughts. Do not plant near watermelons, as the citron will cross with the melons and spoil them. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Sorghum, or Cane Seed, for Forage Crops.

Early Amber Sorghum—The favorite Southern variety. Is earliest, makes fine, rich syrup. A heavy cropper, of green or cured forage, and is now largely grown alone or with cow peas as a hay or forage crop. Sow 6 pounds per acre, in drills, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel broadcast. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 5 cents per pound. Present price per bushel, \$1.65. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Early Orange Sorghum—A larger variety than the Amber, maturing some 10 days later. Of strong, vigorous habit and does not fall or blow down easily. Syrup from the Orange is extra fine quality and of clear, golden-yellow color. It is a very desirable variety. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 5 cents per pound. Present price per bushel, \$1.65. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Branching Sorghum—Yellow Milo Maize—An immense producer of fodder of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, stooling heavily. Can be cut 3 or 4 times during the season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads are immense and furnish a grain crop almost equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 4 pounds per acre. If you have never grown it, try some this year. The immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds or more by freight or express, not prepaid, 5 cents per pound.

BEGGAR WEED, OR FLORIDA CLOVER.

Beggar Weed is a standard hay crop in Florida and in the sandy soils of the lower South. As a soil enricher, it is well and favorably known all through that section. We have sold and experimented with this crop for twelve years, and for sandy soils—by this, meaning soils containing 50% or more of sand—we would recommend it without reserve. For stiff, heavy soils, especially stiff clay soils, it is worthless, and we advise all having that character of soil to let it alone. It will not make a satisfactory growth in anything but sandy soils. It makes, when thickly grown, the finest hay of any, being sweet, tender and nutritious, stock often leaving corn and oats to eat it. It is an annual plant and can be cut, when coming into bloom, for hay. A second growth then springs up from the stubble, making a crop of seed, which, falling on the ground, seeds down the fields for the next year's growth. It need not be feared as a pest, as it can always be exterminated by cutting the growth two or three times a year, thus preventing the formation of seed. On good land it grows ten feet high when scattered thinly. Closer planting dwarfs the growth and it makes better hay when not over 5 feet high. The tall Beggar Weed growth is too woody to make good hay. For a successful germination of the seed, both the air and soil should be hot and moist; hence early sowing is not advisable. Wait until the soil is warm before sowing. It has been grown successfully as far north as Kentucky, and all who have grown it in the Southern States are well pleased with it. It is unnecessary to say anything to the Florida farmers as to its value, as they all know it. For soil improvement, only sow 5 pounds of cleaned seed per acre; for hay crop, 8 to 10 pounds.

Cleaned Seed—Sample package by mail, 10 cents; single pound by mail, postpaid, 40 cents; 4 pounds, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50; by express or freight, not prepaid, 25 cents per pound.

Soja, or Soy Bean—Has also been sold as "Coffee Berry," to be used as a substitute for coffee. It is another of the valuable Southern forage and hay crops that is growing in favor. Its growth is upright—from 2½ to 3 feet. It makes less growth of leaf and vine than the cow pea, but more grain. Like the cow pea, it is valuable for forage, grain and soil improvement. Being highly nitrogenous, it is unsurpassed as a flesh former for animals. Packet, 10 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; not prepaid, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.



Beggar Weed.

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST HELPS EVERY FARMER.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR THE SOUTH.

Untold wealth is ready to be emptied into the pockets of Southern farmers if they will make use of their opportunities in the culture of the clovers and grasses suitable for this section. Why it has been so long neglected, no one can tell. The time is past when we will kill grass all summer and buy grass all winter in the shape of hay and forage. Our past methods along this line have been like throwing money in the fire. If you are still doing this, it's time to stop right now and think. Grass and stock raising go together. By stock raising we do not mean the skeleton-like creatures wandering through the pine barrens, nipping enough wiregrass to keep hide and bones together, but sleek, fat cattle and hogs, salable at any time at the top market price. This kind of stock is dependent on cultivated grasses and clovers for feed. It takes that kind of feed to make that kind of stock and there is no section of our country, where stock-raising of this kind is carried on, that does not enjoy the highest kind of prosperity, and as the population increases more rapidly than the stock, the price rises and the farmer has a greater profit. Grass is the foundation of that kind of prosperity. Grass and stock-raising are an endless chain. We want to grow more grass to make more stock, to make more manure to grow more grass with. The Central South has, with its climate, with the grasses, forage and feed crops that can be grown, all the advantages in the world for stock-raising. We are advancing along that line, but not fast enough. More grass, clover and stock is the foundation to build on.

FAILURES.—There have been a good many failures through improper and imperfect cultivation and preparation of the soil. The first step should have been a crop of cow peas or velvet beans, turned under the previous year. Some have tried to get a satisfactory stand on bare, washed hillsides, merely scratched with a plow and left covered with large stones and clods as large as bricks. Failure was certain. Others fail through attempting to use untried novelties pushed out by Northern seedmen. They have bitten at the alluring bait—"Million or Billion Dollar Grass," etc. Failure is always probable with these untried novelties. Others fail through hunting the cheapest seed, regardless of quality, and getting dead or badly adulterated seed, not seeming to realize that the best quality and lowest price do not go together in grass and clover seed any more than in cloth, or shoes, or mules. These causes of failure all have their victims, but they are small compared with failures coming from lack of proper preparation of the soil.

PROPER PREPARATION.—This, in our opinion, is the most important of all things connected with grass and clover culture. No matter how high grade the seed may be, it will be practically worthless unless the seed-bed is worked down fine. The best preparation is to grow a crop of cow peas, velvet beans or similar crop the summer previous. This should be plowed in and the ground broken to a depth of not less than 12 inches, deeper if possible. After this, harrow the land several times, harrow it until it is fine, free from clods, trash, etc. You can't get it too fine. The best result with almost all grasses is obtained with late fall sowings and we advocate fall sowing wherever it is practical. Early spring plantings usually give good results, although not equal to fall sowings. Either fall or spring, the one point to be emphasized is thorough preparation of the soil, having the particles worked down so that the smallest grass seeds, after sprouting, will have no difficulty in reaching the surface.

QUALITY OF GRASS SEEDS.—No class of seed is more subject to manipulation and adulteration than grass and clover. These, according to the different markets, are graded in from three to five grades, the poorest or lowest quality. We handle in our trade nothing but the very best grade obtainable. This, we know, is higher priced than the lower grades, but it is cheaper, when it comes to the crop, than the lower grades are at half the price. It takes less seed to sow a certain acreage; when it comes up you have got just what you wanted when you planted your crop, you have no adulteration with other seeds, and unless your soil is full of weed seed you will not be troubled with weeds and foreign grasses in your crop. You get all grass, or all clover, as the case may be. In some of the clovers there is often a variation of \$3.00 per bushel between the different grades. As stated, we handle nothing except the highest grade obtainable, pure and free from adulteration. We are always glad to submit samples for comparison with samples from others. We know what our grass and clover seeds are. They will give you entire satisfaction.

ORCHARD GRASS.

One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South, either for hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all soils, it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. It starts growth early in spring and continues to grow well into winter. A quick grower, highly relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. Makes good hay. Cut for hay when in bloom. Sow in fall or spring, but best results are obtained from fall sowings. Sow two bushels per acre. If sown with red clover, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Orchard and 7 pounds Red Clover per acre. Pound, 25 cents, postpaid; bushel, 14 pounds, highest grade seed, about \$1.75. Prices fluctuate. Write us for prices on large quantities.

Red Top, or Herd's Grass.

Makes excellent pasture and a fine quality of hay. Succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Starts to grow later than Orchard, but generally holds up better through the season for grazing in pastures. We handle none but the "Fancy Cleaned Seed," from which all stems; hulls, dirt and trash has been removed. One pound of this is worth a bushel of chaff seed. Price, 30 cents per pound, postpaid; bushel (14 pounds) \$2.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

Too well known throughout the South to need description. Our "Elmwood Fancy" Blue Grass is the very best there is to be had. It's pure and clean, free from all weeds and chaff. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for the extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on having pure, vital seed, absolutely free from weeds. Can be sown any time from September to April, but October and November will give best results. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 3 pounds, 75 cents; bushel (14 lbs.) by express or freight, not prepaid, \$2.00. Special prices on large quantities.

JOHNSON GRASS.

While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants in places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields. No other plant makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just as the seed heads begin to form. Sow 1 bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Price per bushel of 24 pounds, about \$2.25. Close price on application.

TIMOTHY.

An old, well-known grass for hay crops. Not so well adapted to this latitude and further south as to the hilly and mountainous sections north of us. Seed weigh 45 pounds per bushel. Sow 12 pounds per acre. Price very variable. Pound by mail, postpaid, 20 cents. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Orchard Grass.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

One of our most valuable grasses, especially suited to moist bottom lands in the Central South. From seed sown in the fall several cuttings of first-class nutritious hay can be made the following summer. Not materially damaged by overflow. An annual grass, which must be sown every year. Sow in September, October and November. Mow as soon as bloom appears. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Bushel prices on application.

BERMUDA GRASS.

While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent efforts to spread through its under ground and surface runners, we believe it to be the best summer pasture grass for the Central and Lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and furnishes an abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture grass will give so great returns when given a little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre, between April 1st and June 15th. Seed will not germinate when the ground is cold and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of March and no orders will be filled before that time. Packet, (2 ounces) 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid. Special prices on lots of 5 pounds or over.



Lucerne Clover, or Alfalfa.

JAPAN CLOVER.

A valuable Southern clover. Grows well on either poor or rich soil. On poor land it assumes a creeping habit; on rich land, a bush form, as shown in the illustration, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre, harrow in to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in most convenient way. Makes better grazing than any except Bermuda. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying render the soil porous and leave in it much valuable matter. The roots penetrate several feet deep, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the sub-soil valuable plant food. Sow in fall in Florida. In Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi, sow in March. 4-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, by freight or express, \$3.00; 100 pounds, \$25.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

A valuable grass for the South for both hay and pasture. It withstands, with equal facility, the heat and drought of mid-summer and the extreme cold of winter, starts very early in spring and continues late in the fall. It gives two cuttings of hay each season; hay that excels Timothy in feeding value. Gives excellent results on almost all soils. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in fall or spring. Best results are obtained from spring plantings. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel price on application.

MEADOW FESCUE.

Succeeds well in all parts of the Central South. Furnishes green pasturage through the entire winter. Sow in fall for best results. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel price on application.

FOR FALL PLANTINGS.

Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch, Rescue Grass and Essex Rape are for late summer and fall plantings only. For description and prices, see Summer and Fall Catalogue, issued in July.

LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA.

The most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. Adapted to the whole of the South except Peninsular Florida, where its success is doubtful from climatic conditions. Once well established, it is perpetual, furnishing from three to five cuttings a year. Its nutritive value is of the highest. The growth is remarkably strong and the roots often penetrate 20 to 30 feet into the sub-soil, bringing up valuable plant food that would never be available otherwise. This deep rooting puts the plant forever beyond the reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South, with stock, can afford to let Lucerne go without a trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil at rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowings. It is well worthy a faithful trial and careful attention the first year until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry land is preferable to any other. **Highest Grade Seed.** Pound, 30 cents; 3 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50. Peck and bushel prices subject to market fluctuations.

RED CLOVER.

A valuable farm crop; largely used for pasturage and soil improvement. Yields 2 or 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Clover draws nitrogen from the air largely, and is one of the best soil renovating crops. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend. Should be used as a rotation crop. Sow either in fall or spring. September and March are the best months. Pound by mail, postpaid, 30 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, 75 cents; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50, subject to fluctuations in market prices.



Red Clover.

WHITE CLOVER.

Does well in almost all lands of the Central South, but prefers moist land. Thrives better than other clover on land containing iron. Sow either in fall or spring, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. 35 cents per pound, postpaid.

Grow Cotton Like This

You Can Often Increase Your Yield Fifty to One Hundred Per Cent. by Using New and Improved Varieties of Cotton. Why Not Do It?



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A SINGLE STALK.

Choicest Selected Cotton Seed.

The illustration of Truitt's Big Boll Cotton, shown on page 64, is taken directly from a photograph of a single stalk which was on exhibition at our store several weeks. There is no exaggeration. It is just as grown in the field. It shows just what can be grown in the way of a crop of cotton by the use of carefully selected and grown seed and proper cultivation. It takes years of careful, painstaking selection to bring a cotton up to the perfection shown in the illustration and it takes just as careful selection to keep it up to that standard. We are making a specialty of several varieties of improved cotton. They are all

Money Makers for the Planter

who will take them and use them right. It is wise to experiment with the different varieties. One may be better adapted to your farm than another, and the only sure way to determine which is best is to plant at least a small quantity of each. They are all good and every bushel of seed is grown for us by cotton specialists who make a business of the production of fine cotton. If you want to try these new and improved varieties in large quantities, write us how much seed of each kind you want, and also the name of your nearest freight office. We will then write to you, giving you our best price on the quantity you want and tell you just what it will cost delivered at your freight office. Get your neighbors to order with you. We can make close prices on cotton seed in large quantities and freight rates are lower on seed when shipped in large quantities. Show this to your neighbors and send us your list for quotations delivered. Remember that our cotton seed is

Pure, Genuine and Unmixed.

It will pay you to plant the best cotton seed obtainable, and we have that kind. We can supply the following varieties:

Russell's Big Boll.

Also known as Russell's Improved Prolific. This is our most popular variety; originated in Tallapoosa county, Alabama. Commonest cotton land will yield one or more bales of this variety per acre, while on good land two bales per acre is nothing unusual. Very distinct in appearance. Bolls of mammoth size, always containing five locks firmly set in boll; staple unusually long. Vigorous grower, tall and large, abundance of large limbs near the ground; roots deeply and withstands drought well. A peculiarity of this variety is that both green and white seeds are always found in bolls on the same plant. While it looks like mixed seed, the product is always the same from both colors of seed. This variety has given general satisfaction wherever planted. We have watched its growth for the past three years, near Atlanta, and for heavy yields, under adverse conditions, it has excelled all others. A mid-season ripener. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00. Special prices on 5 bushel lots and over.

Spruiell's Re-Improved.

A distinct high grade cotton. One of the best. The most notable feature is its large bolls, containing five locks and only requiring 40 to 50 to weigh a pound. Plant is stocky and bunchy, putting out large limbs near the ground. Its large bolls grow thick and on every branch of the stalk. Early variety, developing growth quickly, and a fine opener. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00. Special prices on 5 bushel lots or over.

Texas Burr Cotton.

Those who have grown this new variety here in Georgia are very enthusiastic over it. Stalks are of medium size, well branched and heavily fruited. Bolls are very large, open freely and wide and cotton is easy to pick. Yields 35 to 40 per cent. lint, according to the tests of the Georgia Experiment Station. In maturity it is nearly as early as King's, but a much heavier yielder. Bolls are as large as "Russell's Big Boll." Stalks are well branched. While bolls open wide and are easily picked, yet it does not drop or blow out as do many varieties. Staple is of good length and will bring top price in the market when properly handled. This variety seems to be troubled much less with "boll worm" than any other. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00. Special prices on 5 bushel lots or over.

Truitt's Big Boll.

A splendid variety, of Georgia origin. The seed which we have is from the same stock that the picture is taken from. Fine long-limbed variety. Stalks low, broad and open, often bearing bolls on opposite sides of the limbs. Strong, vigorous grower; dark green foliage. Makes superior cotton, bringing highest price in the market. Our seed of this is grown for us by Geo. W. Truitt, the originator. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; not prepaid, peck, 40 cents, bushel, \$1.10. Special prices on 5 bushel lots or over.

King's Improved.

Earliest of all, with few short limbs. Plant on heavy, good land, thicker than other varieties. Bolls literally cover the rather small plant. Plant is erect, never falling to the ground. In 1890 originator made three bales to the acre, heaviest yield ever made in that state. Lint 30 to 40 per cent. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, not prepaid, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

Peterkin's Improved.

Largely grown in the Carolinas and Georgia. A favorite, prolific, well-limbed, open growing variety. Small seed and yields nearly 40 per cent. lint. In yield it exceeds most varieties. Staple, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than common cotton and is not easily blown out by wind. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

Jones' Improved.

A hybridized cotton, of North Georgia origin. Large seed; strong staple; exceedingly large bolls. Fruits both on stalk and limbs. Branches widely; often five locks to boll; 1,250 pounds seed cotton makes 500 pound bale. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

Sea Island Cotton.

This is the famous long staple cotton of the Carolina and Georgia coast and Florida and adapted to those sections only. The seed stock of this we have is imported by us from one of the most famous cotton growing islands of the Carolina coast and is just what the long staple growers of Florida and South Georgia want—an extra fine stock. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, (42 pounds) \$1.50.



Ageratum.

HASTINGS'

SELECTED

Flower

Seeds



Abutilon.

For Planting 
In the Southern States.

Last year was the first season we have ever given special attention to the development and sale of flower seeds of varieties especially adapted to the South. Our sales of flower seeds last year were far beyond our expectations and from reports of customers who planted them we find that the quality of the seed, the brilliancy and size of the bloom from our special strains were far superior to any

they had ever grown. This season we give much more space to flowers, illustrating as far as possible in the space at our disposal. We are sparing no trouble nor expense to get the very finest strains and varieties of flowers suitable for the South. We are able to do this to advantage through our seed growers, not only in this country but in Germany, France and Italy where many of the finest varieties originate.

In our list of flower seeds will be found only such varieties as are adapted to the Southern States. Our list is small compared to that of some Northern houses, but our friends may depend upon the fact that they can plant any variety listed by us with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons they will have success.

As with our vegetable seeds, no effort is spared to furnish only the very best obtainable to those favoring us with their orders. Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business and we lead in that just as do in vegetables. We give larger packets of better flower seed than any other seedsmen in the country.

Sowing Flower Seeds—With few exceptions flower seeds are small and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that cannot be left a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive careful attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint or failure.

The Soil—A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show off to better advantage.

Planting the Seed—Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; the finest like Portulacca, Campanula, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those of the size of a pin head, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more.

Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted; scatter the seed along this allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space 1 plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth together over it, then turn your lath flat-ways and press the soil down firmly. On light sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soil.

Sowing in Boxes—Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts, or where drought comes in spring it is advisable to sow the seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with expensive seed and those of a tropical nature such as Coleus, Salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground and keep the soil moist but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds cannot force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plant's reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary.

FLOWER SEEDS FREE--See 2nd Page of Cover.

OUR LIBERAL PREMIUMS OF FLOWER SEEDS—For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2.00 you may select Flower Seed to the amount of \$3.00.



Abronia.

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA.

A splendid summer climber, from Brazil. Fine for porch shade, trellis or fences. Fruits are a rich, brilliant scarlet, resembling small, brilliantly colored gourds. Sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

ABRONIA.

Commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seed in April, where plants are to stand. Seeds are enclosed in a husky covering, which should be removed before sowing.

Abronia Arenaria—Bright yellow flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Abronia Grandiflora—Same color as Arenaria, but leaves and flowers nearly twice as large. Packet, 5 cents.

Abronia Umbellata—Fine shade of rosy pink. Packet, 5 cents.

Abronia—Mixed—All of above varieties. Packet, 5 cents.

Abutilon—Commonly called "Flowering Maple." A splendid bedding plant for partly shaded situations or for porch culture in pots. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes, in March or April.

Royal Prize Strain—Finest mixed colors, saved from the finest plants in noted European collections. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Packet, 10 cents.

Agapanthus Umbellata—(Lily of the Palace, or Blue African Lily)—A semi-hardy plant, producing large umbels of rich blue flowers at the top of a tall stem. Leaves are Amaryllis-like and plants bloom very freely after attaining size. Most satisfactorily grown in large pots or tubs, which can be wintered in frost-proof cellars or in the house and set on porches or on the lawn during summer. Flowers are of a China-blue shade, three inches in length, one inch in diameter, with long, trumpet-like tubes. Sow seed in March or April, in boxes or pots. Packet, 10 cents.



Amaranthus Tricolor.

height, branching freely and of pyramidal form. Stems and narrow leaves are of a deep purple coloring, with slender, feathery spikes. The slender branches grow with a drooping effect, producing a graceful effect, similar to the spray of a fountain. Packet, 5 cents.

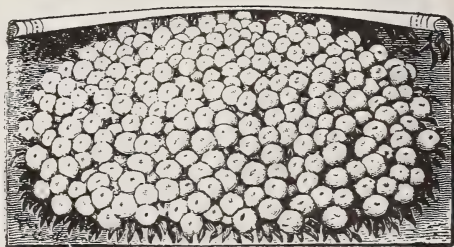
Amaranthus Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat)—Has a single erect stalk and brilliantly colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct, contrasted with the deep green foliage. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Cruentus—(Prince's Feather)—From Asia. Tall-growing, with leaves purple or purplish-green. Heavy feathery heads, drooping with beautiful effect. Packet, 5 cents.

the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Seed can also be sown in September for early spring blooms. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Europe. Packet, 5 cents.

ALYSSUM SWEET.

Free flowering annual, of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. In this latitude (Atlanta) seed is sown all through the winter months. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills, where plants are to stand.



Little Gem—Best Dwarf Alyssum.

Sweet Alyssum—The ordinary variety, growing 8 to 10 inches in height, producing spikes of small, fragrant white flowers. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Little Gem—A distinct and attractive dwarf strain. Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with the small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant at one time. Fine for borders and edgings. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

Agrostemma Coeli Rosa—(Rose of Heaven)—An annual flowering plant of rapid growth and very free flowering habits, delighting in the warmest sunshine. Produces bright pinkish-red flowers on long stems. Foliage a silvery-gray color. Sow in March and April. Packet, 5 cents.

Alonsoa—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, with whorls of serrated leaves. Very free bloomers and desirable for bedding during the summer months. Good also for pot plants during the winter. Comes from Peru, where it is known as "Mask Plant." Flowers are orange, scarlet, crimson and chamois shades. Sow seeds in open ground in April, in this latitude, or may be started earlier in boxes. **Mixed colors.** Packet, 5 cts.

Ageratum—A favorite garden flower, both for bedding and borders. (See illustration on previous page.) From Mexico, and stand the heat of our long summers admirably. They bloom all summer and if seed is started in the fall make excellent winter pot or box plants for indoors. Sow seed in open ground in April, or earlier, in boxes for transplanting.



Antirrhinum.

Ageratum Mexicanum—Of quick growth and a profuse bloomer. Grows 1½ to 2 feet in height, with light green foliage, surmounted with clusters of small tassel-like lavender blue flowers. Packet 5 cents.

Antirrhinum—The old-fashioned Snap Dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier, in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until

Asters, Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed.



Our Aster mixture of last season contained 11 varieties or types with the different shades or colorings of each. It was an unrivalled mixture but our mixture for 1902 excels it by far, containing as it does 23 varieties of the finest Asters grown by an Aster specialist of Europe. No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsmen before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Boquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Boquet, Chrysanthemum, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteredge's Quilled, Cocardean, Tall Chrysanthemum and Vick's White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our Unrivalled Mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents.

CULTURE OF ASTERS—No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the Asters and none show greater improvement than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success and by a little dis-budding, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers as large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had and before the chrysanthemums comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frosts is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out and when 2 to 3 inches high

transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering seed may be sown in May or June. They prefer some of the separate sorts in their gardens rather than a mixture of so many varieties. For these, we list separately a number of the more largely known sorts so that they may make selections.

Separate Sorts—We find that a number of seed buyers prefer some of the separate sorts in their gardens rather than a mixture of so many varieties. For these, we list separately a number of the more largely known sorts so that they may make selections.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Splendid dwarf variety with large flowers. Fine mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered Perfection—One of the best. Flowers large and very double. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Victoria—Flowers large and showy and perfectly double. Growth about 20 inches in height. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Comet—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Queen of the Market—Graceful, spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Triumph—Flowers of paeony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. Packet, 10 cents.

White Branching—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum; nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long stiff stem which branch freely. Packet, 10 cents.

Anchusa—A perennial plant from Southern Europe, growing $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 feet high in the Central and lower South. Plants have dark green foliage, branch freely and bloom profusely from June to September if bloom is kept closely picked off and no seed allowed to form. Flowers deep blue and resemble the Forget-me-not except that they are much larger. Sow in open ground in April and May. Packet, 10 cents.

Aristolochia--Dutchman's Pipe.**Aristolochia.**

Indies. It is a general favorite, especially with children. A rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels resembling miniature balloons. Sow seed where plants are to stand in April and May. Packet, 5 cents.

A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellis or arbors in the Central and lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (*Elegans*) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. Packet, 10 cents.

Balloon Vine—An interesting climbing plant from the East

Balsams.

This is the old-fashioned Lady Slipper or Touch-Me-Not, improved until those familiar with the old forms of years ago would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers of the present popular varieties with the elegant shades of color and variegations as being of the same class. They grow luxuriantly with little attention in any good garden soil and well repay the sower for the little trouble, with their brilliant mass of bloom. It will not stand frost so early sowings must be made indoors in March in this latitude. Sow in open ground after danger from frost is past. For best effect plants should be at least one foot apart. Much larger bloom can be had by pinching out most of the buds before they open.

Balsam—Double Extra Fine Mixed—Very fine double from best German growers. Packet, 5 cents.

Balsam—Double Rose Flowered Mixed—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as the French *Camellia Flowered*. Packet, 5 cents.

Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. These should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of the strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. Packet, 10 cents.

Double Spotted—A splendid strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid colors. They are all beautifully spotted, striped and marbled, very large and double. Packet, 5 cents.

Bellis Perennis, or Dutch Daisy.

This is the true English Daisy, a hardy perennial suited to cool, rather moist and shaded locations. Plants perfectly hardy blooming in earliest spring and late fall. Seed should be sown very early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplanted to where they are to grow permanently. In general they require the same treatment as pansies and violets and can be flowered all through the winter if placed in pots or boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers are

**Bellis Perennis.****Balsams.**

very double, averaging about an inch in diameter and borne on stems 4 inches long. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. Packet, 10 cents.

Begonias.

We keep seed of the Single and Double Tuberous Rooted and Rex Begonias, but do not recommend them to any one who has not a green house or can give them practically green house conditions. They require a seed bed of the finest possible soil, kept evenly moist and with a uniformly warm temperature, something that few can give them. For those who cannot give them these conditions, the purchase of the seed is simply a waste of money. The seed is as small as the finest of dust and should barely be covered with soil.

Begonia Rex—Ornamental Leaved Mixed—Packet, 25 cents.

Begonia—Single Tuberous Rooted Mixed—International Prize Strain in original packets from Germany. Packet, 25 cents.

Begonia—Double Tuberous Rooted Mixed—Same as above except that the flowers are double. Packet, 25 cents.

Bryanopsis.

A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental, deep cut foliage. Flowers small but are quickly succeeded by small, round dark green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Cacalia—Tassel Flower—Plants 18 inches high, very free branching and producing clusters of small red and yellow tassel like flowers similar to the bloom of *Ageratum*. Sow in open ground in April and May in good garden soil. While the individual flowers are small, yet they are very effective in beds from their brilliant red and golden coloring. Plants grow quickly. Packet, 5 cents.



Cannas.

are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate more quickly if set on edge and covered not more than a half inch, less than that is better. Can also be sown in pots and transplanted if care is taken not to disturb the roots. Packet, 10 cents.

Clarkia Elegans—One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September.

Single Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.



Carnations.

CANNAS.

Crozy's Dwarf—Large Flowering—Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Cannas, largely through the work of M. Crozy of France. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these new varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut they often remain dormant for years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. After tops are killed by frost in the fall cut them off and cover the roots well with a thick mulch. This is all the protection necessary here in the South. We have seed saved from the finest introduction of Crozy embracing all the finest shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Novelties of 1900—Some magnificent Cannas were introduced during 1900 and we have fortunately secured a small quantity of seed saved from the best of them. The size of the bloom of these is enormous. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Cocoba Scandens.

A splendid climber from Mexico entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet and covered profusely with a deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in the illustration. Leaves are in pairs on a central leaf stalk which terminates in a slender tendril like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until trees



Cocoba Scandens.

Carnations—Finest Double German Mixed—This is the true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early and from seed sown in early spring considerable bloom will be had the following fall. This seed is saved from the choicest double and gives a wide range of colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Carnation—Grenadin—Not quite so double as the Double German, but makes up in color what it lacks in size, which is the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. Packet, 10 cents.

Chabaud—Perpetual—Mixed Colors—A new race of carnations from the South of France. Packet, 15 cents.

Marguerite—Mixed Colors—Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Marguerite—Packet, 15 cents.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Japanese and Chinese Varieties—This is one of the best flowers for the South and is easily raised from seed, the plants from early sown seed flowering the same year. Almost all of the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the easiest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and further South and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm, sunny room. When young plants are three inches high, transplant to open ground. Our supply of seed is saved from the finest Japanese and Chinese varieties (named sorts) and the bloom you will get will surprise you with the odd and beautiful forms of the flowers and abundance of the bloom during the fall months. Packet, 20 cents; 2 packets, 35 cents.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis—Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed—Grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed—Grow about 1 foot high. Packet, 5 cents.

CYCLAMEN.

Persicum—Popular, free flowering, bulbous plants, for house culture. Seeds produce the bulbs, which flower the following winter and spring.

These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deepest crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet 10 cents.

Cleome—(Spider Plant)—A very free flowering, hardy, annual, of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each branch terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in the spring, commencing to flower early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long, slender stamens, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed-pods, pendant on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have a slight resemblance to a giant centipede, or spider. Packet, 5 cents.

CELOSIA,

or
**COCK'S
COMB.**

Sow seed thinly in the drills; when the trees come in leaf, transplant to twelve ins. apart when the plants are 3 inches high. They develop abnormally large flower heads combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Cock's Comb.



Chrysanthemums.

Canterbury Bells—(Campanula)—Sown early in the South, these will bloom the first season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as the ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seed thinly in the beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Single Mixed—Beautiful, bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—Same as above, except that flowers are double. Packet, 5 cents.



Hybrid Coleus.

HYBRID COLEUS.

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Keep moist, but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high, or when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Our mixture of seed of Coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. Packet, 15 cents.



Celosia Cristata—The large headed form, Celosia, Plumosa, feathered. Mixed colors. Each packet, 5 cents.

COSMOS

Handsome, very free flowering annuals, originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is entirely past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Giants of California—A large flowered strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Yellow Cosmos—Klondyke—Originated at Americus, Georgia. The originator says that from early spring sown seed the plants begin to bloom by May 15th and are 2½ feet high. Blooms continuously till frost, being covered with rich orange yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. This is a superb variety. Packet, 10 cents.

Japanese Morning Glories.

In recent years a new race of Morning Glories has come to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These now embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors and some show variegated foliage, the dark rich green being blotched with white and golden yellow. Our strain of these embraces all of the best shades, colors and variegations. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf Morning Glories.

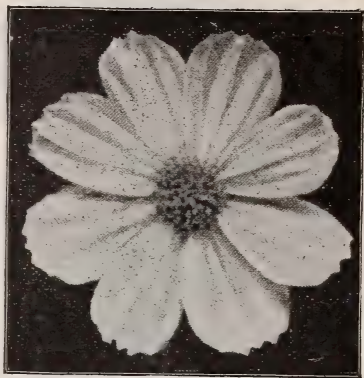
Very few know that there is a dwarf form of this flower. There is a bush or dwarf form of it growing 10 to 12 inches high with a spread of over 1 foot. The flowers are a little smaller than the climbing variety, but stay open later in the day. Bedded like the dwarf Nasturtiums they are a constant source of satisfaction all through the summer with the abundance of bright colored flowers among the dark green foliage. All colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tall Morning Glory.

This is the old-time favorite vastly improved in shades and colors and size of flowers. Good as a cover for porches, fences and trellises, furnishing shade and covering unsightly spaces. Sow as early in spring as soil can be worked for quick, rapid growth. All shades and colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.



Imperial Japanese Morning Glories



Cosmos.

Dianthus.

Chinese and Japanese Pinks—Pinks flower freely the first year in the South from early spring sown seed. They are entirely hardy with us and make larger and better flowers the second year. Sow seed in shallow drills as soon as the leaves on the trees start in the spring. When well up transplant to beds or borders where they are to stand, putting them 6 to 8 inches apart. The rich and diversified colors in our collection is only equalled by the pansies.

Chinensis—Double China Pink. Compact plants and free bloomers. All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Chinensis Alba—Double pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

Hedderwigii (Japanese)—Finest single mixed, very large flowers, frequently 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents.

H. Atrocanguinea—Double crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Mourning Pink—Extra double flowers with body coloring of very dark velvety mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Diadem Pink—Very large double flowers finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Crimson Belle—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. Packet, 5 cents.

Eastern Queen—Magnificent large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings on silvery white, each flower having a crimson center. Packet, 5 cents.

The Bride—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich, purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. Packet, 5 cents.

Lacinatus—Large single fringed flowers in many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Salmon Queen—Single flowers of beautiful rosy salmon color, a rare shade in pinks. Packet, 10 cents.

Imperialis—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed—Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many sorts and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a mixture of all the above varieties and many others, giving a superb mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese sorts, giving the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

SUPERB DAHLIAS.

No flower in recent years has shown greater improvement than has the Dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of large size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we see of the improved strains, the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, probably a rival of the chrysanthemum. They are easily raised from seed in the South, blooming the first season. Sow seed in February, in shallow boxes, placed in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 2 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs any where in the South in ordinary seasons.

Dahlia, Double Mixed—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the finest varieties. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Single Mixed—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not as large as the double varieties, but blooms earlier and more freely than the doubles. Packet, 10 cents.

Cactus Dahlias—This new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably satisfactory. Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.



Double Dahlia.

Delphinium—(Lark Spur)—Quick growing, very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out, after well up, to 10 to 12 inches apart. They make a pleasing display and are very satisfactory.

Double Dwarf German Mixed—Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 12 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall Double German Mixed—Grow 2 feet in height. The tall, rocket-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Digitalis—(Fox Glove)—Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in the open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth is used. Sow in early spring, in shallow drills, as soon as leaves on the trees put out. A light, well enriched soil suits them best. Flowers large, 2 inches long, ranging from purple to white, and more or less spotted. Mixed colors, per packet, 5 cents.



Eschscholtzia, or California Poppy.

Eschscholtzia—One of our most popular flowers for bedding in the South. Sow as early in spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. They are low spreading plants, as shown in our illustration. They are covered with large, showy flowers, making the most brilliant display beds that can be made. No plant is more popular in the South than this.

Single Mixed—Single cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, deep orange and silvery white. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. Packet, 10 cents.

Gaillardia—Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils and the plants are covered with the large, showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large, brilliant flowers are borne singly on long stems. Sow broadcast in beds in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake.

Gaillardia Picta—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display bedding. Packet, 5 cents.



Gaillardia.

HELIOTROPE.

Heliotrope.

This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes, in warm, sunny situation, covering seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. When frost is past, transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room; All shades mixed, including dark and light blue, white and rose shades. These are from large flowered varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

JAPANESE HOP.

Humulus Japonicus—A very rapid growing annual climber, of the easiest culture, indispensable for covering verandahs, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring, where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

IBERIS-CANDYTUFT.

A well known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up, thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart.

Pure White—The common white Candytuft. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Empress—Very large spikes of pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Dark Crimson—Dark shade of crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Candytuft Mixed—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

LANTANA.

Shrubby, verberna-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early, in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost to open ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. It is yearly becoming more extensively planted. Our mixture contains some twenty varieties, the best of the latest French hybrids. The freedom of bloom and richness of coloring is a pleasant surprise.

French Hybrids Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.

New Dwarf French—Very compact growing varieties, about half the size of plants of the others, but same size and freedom of bloom. Packet, 10 cents.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Favorites everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out, when well up, to 6 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, White—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

GLADIOLI SEED.

While Gladioli are usually sold in the form of bulbs, yet they are easily grown from seed, usually blooming the second year. Make the bed in a well drained location, working the soil up deeply and fine, but avoiding the use of fresh manures. A rich sandy loam is preferable to any other. Sow the seed thinly, in shallow drills, as early as danger of frost is past, and let grow through the season. At the end of season of growth, the young bulbs should be dug, dried off and stored in a dry place, where they will not freeze. The following spring, plant out the young bulbs in drills, 6 inches apart, covering them one inch. It takes three years to produce blooming bulbs from seed in the North, but with our longer seasons we can do it in two years.

Hastings' Superb Mixed—Saved from hybridized plants of finest named varieties. All colors, shades and markings, in splendid mixture. Packet, 10 cents.

Childsii—A new race of Gladioli, characterized by highly colored yellow, red and purple flowers, almost all being more or less blotched and dotted. Larger in size of flower than the usual type. Packet, 15 cents.

Gladioli Bulbs—See list of bulbs, page 79.

Hibiscus—Very large, free growing and blooming plants. Sow seed in boxes, in early spring, and transplant to open ground when a few inches high. On approach of winter, take up and pot them. If kept from freezing, they will bloom freely all winter.

Hibiscus—Mixed Colors—All shades, especially yellow and crimson. Packet, 10 cents.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Double—This old favorite is again coming to the front through the introduction of new double varieties, far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established, they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds, and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place, placing them $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil, in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in Pure White, Sulphur Yellow, Crimson, Lilac and Salmon Rose, each 10 cents per packet.

Hastings' Finest Double Mixed—Contains all of above named colors and others. Packet, 10 cents.

LATHYRUS.

Everlasting Peas—Attractive, perfectly hardy climbers, springing up from the roots early each spring. Resembles the Sweet Pea very much in growth, though of a richer, darker green, while the flowers come in compact sprays, on long, stiff stems. Commence to bloom early in spring and continue till frost. Plant seed 2 inches deep, in early spring, in rich, rather moist soil. Rather slow in starting growth, but each season after the first shows a large increase in size and number of flowers. They will reach a height of 8 to 10 feet the second season if proper supports are given. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Kenilworthy Ivy.

Or **Linaria**—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes. Packet, 10 cents.

Lobelia—Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seed in open ground in April. Flowers shades of white and blue mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Marigold.

Free flowering garden favorites doing splendidly all over the South. Our illustration shows one of the improved types so far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall African Mixed—Extra large flowers growing 14 to 18 inches tall. Various colors and shades. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf African Mixed—Same as above except that plants are lower growth. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French Mixed—Smaller size flowers of deeper colors than the African. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf French—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small highly colored flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Marvel of Peru.

Four O'Clocks—Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed in the open where plants are to stand thinly. If preferred they can be transplanted. Sow after danger from frost is past.

Mixed, All Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, 5 cents.

Striped Leaf—Same size and color of flowers, but the foliage is beautifully striped and blotched with golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents.

Tom Thumb—Plants grow 12 inches high, containing all of above colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Matricaria—Feverfew.

A free flowering half-hardy perennial growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in the open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. Packet, 5 cents.



Marigold.

Ice Plant.

Handsome trailing plants for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed sown where plants are wanted to stand. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. Packet, 5 cents.

Musa Ensete.

Or **Great Abyssinian Banana**—A handsome decorative plant, about the hardiest of all bananas. Easily grown from large seed which germinate freely in hot beds or in boxes after weather gets warm. Packet of 5 seeds, 10 cents.

Mimosa-Pudica.

Sensitive Plant—A tender annual with finely cut foliage. The flowers are numerous and like feathery round pink balls. The foliage when touched closes up tightly and remains so for some time. Plant in open after ground becomes thoroughly warm. An interesting plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Mimulus Tigrinus.

Monkey Flower—Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Sow in boxes in March or open ground in May. Our strain of spotted and tigered varieties is unrivalled in its brilliant coloring. Finest mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Moonflower.

The Ipomeas (Moonflowers) are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow in good soil 30 feet high, branching freely and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger from frost is past where plants are to stand about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover 1 inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba—The true Mexican Moonflower with immense white blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

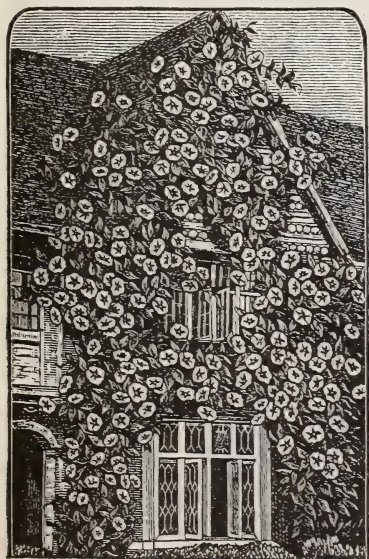
Heavenly Blue—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." In this section it is becoming more popular than the white. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, making even a more dense shade than the White and Blue Moonflowers. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. Packet, 10 cents.

Nigella Damascena—A very compact, free flowering annual plant with beautiful, finely cut foliage and peculiar looking flowers.

Blue and White Mixed—Double flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Alba—Double pure white. Packet, 5 cents.



Moonflower.



Nasturtiums.

DWARF VARIETIES, SEPARATE.

Bronze—Burnished Bronze. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

New French Chameleon—Fine new variety. Many different colored flowers on same plant. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Atropurpureum—Velvety crimson. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Cloth of Gold—Yellow foliage, flowers scarlet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Crystal Palace Gem—Rich sulphur-yellowed, spotted with carmine. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Empress of India—Dark salmon scarlet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Golden King—Glowing orange-yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

King of Tom Thumbs—Glowing scarlet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Pearl—Clear lemon-yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Spotted—Spotted and blotched. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Lady Bird—Orange-yellow, blotched with brown. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

OXALIS.

Tropæoloides—Sow thinly in drills, in open ground, in March. Used for edging and borders. Blooms from June till frost. Grows 3 to 4 inches high, with reddish-brown leaves and covered with small yellow flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

PHLOX.

The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring, broad cast and rake in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations, nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type, borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed—Small plants, growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 50 cents.

NASTURTIIUMS.

These may be termed everybody's flower. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never-failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up, thin out the tall sorts to 6 inches apart and 10 inches for the dwarf varieties.

HASTINGS' MIXTURES.

We are proud of our special mixtures of Nasturtium. Nothing inferior goes into them. No such range of brilliant color and variety has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. Everyone who planted our mixed Nasturtium last season knows this to be true. Every pound of Nasturtium we have is the result of the greatest care and highest culture that could possibly be given by one who is considered the greatest Nasturtium specialists of Europe. The stock seed from these mixtures are grown in from the finest named varieties only. No seedsmen in the United States sell as fine mixtures as ours. They are sure to satisfy you if you appreciate the finest that grows in Nasturtiums. We have the separate varieties listed below, but recommend the use of the mixtures unless some special color is desired.

Hastings' Tall Mixed—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties, only large flowered varieties in this. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Dwarf Mixed—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Lobb's Nasturtium—This is a distinct type of the tall Nasturtium. Both foliage and flowers are smaller than Hastings' Mixed, but the profusion of flowers and their brilliant coloring make them especially desirable.

TALL VARIETIES, SEPARATE.

Atropurpureum—Velvety crimson. Packet 5c.; ounce 15c.

Coccineum—Bright scarlet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.

Vesuvius—Salmon red. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.

Scheurianeum—Straw color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.

S. Coccineum—Orange Scarlet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.

Pearl—Pale lemon yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.

Schulzi—Deep scarlet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.



Phlox, Grandiflora.

Superb Mixed Poppies.

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up, thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents. We can supply in separate varieties.

Double Carnation, Flowered—Large double flowers, with beautifully fringed petals. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 25 cents.

Cardinal—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. Packet, 5 cents.

American Flag—Scarlet and white. Packet, 5 cents.

Mikado—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. Packet, 5 cents.

Peacock—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. Packet, 5 cents.

Shirley—New, delicate colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Tulip—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, two inches across, black blotch at base of petals. Packet, 5 cents.

Bride—Extra large, white flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Oriental—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf Japanese—New, grows 10 inches high. Very double pyramidal-shaped flowers. Color, glowing red and scarlet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Passion Flower.

Passiflora—Finest mixture of colors of the best varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Portulacca.

Sow seed in open beds when ground has become thoroughly warm, scattering thinly. They need a warm, sunny situation, blooming throughout the summer.

Finest Single Mixed—All shades and colors in finest mixture. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Rose Flowered, Mixed—Finest colors. About one-half of them come double from seed. Packet, 10 cents.

Petunias.

Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting in leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed—These are solid colors, without variegations or markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Striped and Blotched—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed—Immense single fringed flowers, of finest shades and colors. They surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Packet, 15 cents.

Double Mixed Petunias—Seed saved from finest large flowered collections. About 60% come double from seed and those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and Giant Single Fringed in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to open ground. Packet, 25 cents.

Ricinus (Castor Bean.)

Ornamental Varieties, Mixed—Large tropical plants, grown for their highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, are said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Stock's Ten Weeks.

Finest Large Flowered Dwarf, Mixed—Highly prized for the beautiful colors. Sow seed early, in the house, in boxes, transplanting to open ground when trees come in full leaf. Plant in a rich moist soil. Fine flowers depend on quick, rapid growth before mid-summer heat comes. Packet, 10 cents.

**Superb Mixed Pansy—(Natural Size.)**

CULTURE—For extra large flowers, sow seed in October and carry plants through the winter in cold frames or pits. Plant seed in January and February, in boxes in the house, and when 8 leaves have formed, transplant to open ground into rich or well manured soil, where they have partial shade. Keep the soil moist. As weather gets warmer the size of bloom decreases. Our illustration shows actual size of bloom of Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies under proper cultivation.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansy—Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Grant Trimaudeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 3 packets, 30 cents.

French Mixed—A fine mixture of good French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 20 cents.

Fine Mixed Pansy—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Reseda (Mignonette.)

Sow in open ground or boxes, where plants are to bloom, when leaves start in spring. Sow thinly in shallow drills, covering seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Reseda Odorata—The pure sweet scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Giant Pyramidal—Of very erect, pyramidal growth, much larger than the Odorata. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Golden Queen—Fine variety, with spikes of clear yellow bloom. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage.)

Salvia Splendens—Universally popular everywhere in the South. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from mid-summer till frost. It delights in the warmest and sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny window, and transplanted to open ground as soon as soil is warm. Some of the plants will have as many as 200 flower spikes on it at one time, almost concealing the dark green foliage. Plants should be set 18 inches apart each way to allow plenty of room for full development. It thrives splendidly in any good garden soil. Packet, 10 cents.

HASTINGS' FINEST MIXED SWEET PEAS.

This is one of our great flower seed specialties and our finest mixture leaves nothing to be desired. We could not make a better one if we charged you double the price. Every variety comes to us under its separate name from the most noted and careful Sweet Pea grower in California. Here in our store we make just such a mixture as we know will give our customers entire satisfaction, just the right proportion of the different varieties to blend with each other to give the finest and most pleasing effects. We use no old or commonplace sorts in this mixture. Every one of them is a variety of merit and in this mixture for 1902 we have used over 70 of the finest, large flowered, fine colored sorts. This contains all of the good introductions of recent years. There is no sweet Pea mixture sold by any house equal to this. We stake our reputation as seedsmen on the quality of our "Finest Mixed," knowing as we do that it cannot be excelled by anyone. No one who loves sweet peas can afford to plant any other mixture.

There is a demand for a cheaper mixture and to supply that demand we have made up a "Special Mixture" containing some 25 varieties and superior to most of the mixtures sold by Northern seedsmen at 50 to 75 cents per pound. It is good but it does not contain near the number of fine varieties that our finest mixed does.

We also have separate over 70 varieties which we have not space to catalogue. We can supply you separately any color that you may desire.

CULTURE—Sweet Peas may be sown in the South any time from December 1st to March 15th. Any good garden soil will produce them in profusion. If manure is used in your trenches be sure that it is old and well rotted. Fresh manure blasts both vines and bloom. Ground should be dug up and pulverized to a depth of 16 or 18 inches. The seed should be sown at bottom of trench 6 inches below the surface of the ground, and covered 2 to 3 inches. As the young plants grow keep gradually drawing in the earth until the trench is filled. Give them something to run on up to 5 or 6 feet in height. As the flowers open keep them picked off every day if you wish to keep them blooming for a long time. If dry, give them an abundance of water during the blooming period.

Hastings' Finest Mixed—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents, postpaid.

Hastings' Special Mixed—A good mixture but not nearly as good as the "Finest." Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid.

Separate Colors—Any shade or color you may want. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents, postpaid.



Double Sweet William.

Verbena.

Sow in early spring in boxes in the house or in open after danger of frost is past.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Hybrids—Best Mixed—An extra fine strain, all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Mammoth Mixed—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents.

Candidissima—Large flowering pure white variety. Packet, 10 cents.

Scarlet Defiance—Intense glowing scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

Italian Striped—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Sweet William.

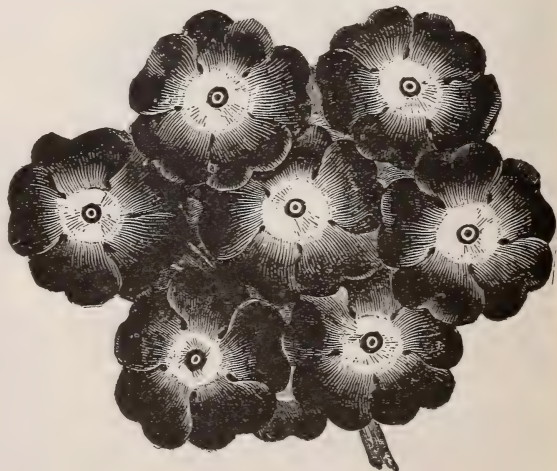
Beautiful perennial plants very free flowering. In Central South they usually bloom the first season from seed. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring and when well up, thin out or transplant to 8 inches apart. The close compact growth and dark green foliage make it an excellent plant for borders. When in flower they are from 12 to 15 inches high and produce large clusters of brilliantly colored and fragrant flowers. After the first season they always bloom very early in the spring.

Double Mixed—Fine double flowers with full center. Very bright colored. Packet, 5 cents.

Single Mixed—Very brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Violets--Sweet Scented.

Favorites everywhere. Sow seed when trees are coming into leaf in the spring, in beds or shallow drills in the open ground. Ground where seed is sown should be rich and moist. When plants are well up transplant to bed or border where they are to stand permanently. They last many years and in this latitude they begin blooming in November and continue till May, furnishing the fragrant flowers all through the winter. We can supply either the blue or white separately or the 2 mixed if you prefer. Packet, 10 cents



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena.

VINCA.

Madagascar Periwinkle—Very desirable plants for open ground sowing. Plant, as soon as danger of frost is past, in open ground beds.

White—Packet, 5 cents.

White, Rose Center—Packet, 5 cents.

Pure Rose—Packet, 5 cents.

Mixed—All of above mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

WALL FLOWERS.

Very popular for fall blooming. Sow seed early in spring. When well up, transplant to permanent position.

Double Tall Mixed Colors—Packet, 10 cents.

ZINNIAS.

Popular from the fact that they grow and bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till cut by frost, with practically no cultivation. Pulverize the soil thoroughly as soon as ground can be worked in the spring and sow the seed broadcast and cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by raking in. Beyond a little weeding until the plants get a good start, no cultivation is necessary. The display of color is simply gorgeous.

Tall Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Half Dwarf Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden.

We have made a mixture of nearly one hundred annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from earliest spring to late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring, sow the seed carefully, and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens, do so this year. You will be well repaid. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.**TUBEROSES.**

Double Excelsior Pearl—A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere in the South, either in pots, boxes, or the open ground. In many parts of the South it is the favorite summer flower, a single flower scenting an entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests, and our first size bulbs are sure bloomers the first season. Prices, postpaid, 5 cents each; 6 for 20 cents; 12 for 30 cents; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25.

GLADIOLI.

For description, see Gladioli Seed, page 74. Large size bulbs, grown from the best hybridized seed. A splendid summer bloomer for the South, which should be largely planted. Our bulbs are a fine selection of colors, all cheap and inferior grades being thrown out. The fine spikes of bloom, with their richness and brilliancy of color, are out of all proportion to the trifling cost. 6 for 15 cents; 12 for 25 cents; 50 for 90 cents; 100 for \$1.75, postpaid.



Gladioli.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

Finest Double—See page 73 for illustration and description. Large field grown roots, in White, Yellow, Purple, Dark Red, Pink and Variegated, 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents; 6 for 95 cents, postpaid. These give immediate effect in blooming.

Caladium, or Elephant's Ears.

Well known, large leaved, decorative plant, fine for all parts of the South. First size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; second size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Extra large or monstrous bulbs, 25 to 35 cents each; \$2.50 to \$3.50 per dozen, prepaid.

Bug Insurance.

You have all heard of fire insurance, life insurance and accident insurance. These are all important and valuable forms of insurance, but they are of no protection to the farmer and gardener who suffers from the depredations of bugs and insects, injurious and destructive to almost every garden and farm crop. We are now, through a recent discovery, able to place "Bug Insurance" in the hands of every farmer and gardener in the South, a sure protection for his crops, saving them from injury and destruction.

INSURE YOUR CROPS.

We doubt if there has been any discovery or invention made in recent years which will prove of more real benefit or value to the farmer and gardener than the discovery of Bug Death, which has proved itself to be such a sure destroyer of almost every form of insect life, and which at the same time acts as a fertilizer on the growing crop. For years the growers have been losing money from the ravages of insect pests, the crops being either partially or wholly destroyed. In some sections the trouble from this cause has been so great that the growing of some of the most profitable crops have been abandoned. The discovery of Bug Death means that the farmer and the market and home gardener can insure his crops by easily destroying all the bugs and insects which have been such a source of loss to those engaged in agriculture.

BUG DEATH KILLS THE BUGS,

and not only does it do this, but it furnishes valuable plant food for the growing crops.

IT IS NOT A POISON.

It can be used with perfect safety on any crop. It is not poisonous to human beings or to animals. You can use it on cabbage one day and eat it the next without injury.

IT IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN PARIS GREEN

on any vegetable crop and has none of the dangerous qualities of Paris Green, Laurel Green, London Purple, or any other of the arsenical poisons used for insecticides.

ATLANTA MARKET GARDENERS ARE MORE THAN PLEASED WITH BUG DEATH.

During the past season we sold thousands of pounds of Bug Death to the market gardeners in and near Atlanta. It met with success everywhere. It has been fully tested on almost every crop grown in this latitude, and it has given entirely satisfactory results, where properly applied, in driving away or killing all the insects which were destroying the crops. The market gardeners invariably said, "It is the best thing we have ever used. It does the work perfectly."

IF YOU CROW ANY CROP

that is subject to the attacks of insects, you cannot afford to be without a supply of Bug Death on your place. It insures you against loss from insects. It insures your potato crop, your cabbage, your beans, your squash, your cucumbers and melons. No matter what crop you raise, it will pay you to use Bug Death. You will raise a larger crop, a finer crop, and make more money out of it than you would from the same crop without the use of Bug Death.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE BUGS

have eaten up half your crop. Dust Bug Death on as soon as the bugs appear. Use it freely, dusting it on when the plants are wet with rain or dew. If you prefer to spray your plants it can be mixed with water and sprayed on in liquid form.

YOU CAN HAVE BUG INSURANCE

just as well as fire insurance. A small amount invested in Bug Death insures the safety of your crop from insect pests, just as fire insurance saves you from loss in case of fire.

WE ARE SOUTHERN WHOLESALE AGENTS

for Bug Death. Your merchant should keep it on sale regularly, and we will supply him if he desires at wholesale prices. Bug Death in three and five pound packages cannot be sent by mail. When ordering seed by freight or express, include a package of Bug Death, as it can be packed and shipped with the seed.

Single pounds, postpaid, 25 cents. When shipped with seed by freight or express, 15c. per pound; 3 pound package, not prepaid, 35c; 5 pound package, not prepaid, 50c.; 12½ pound box, not prepaid, \$1.00.

To any express office reached by the **Southern Express Co.**, we will ship a three pound box, charges prepaid for 60 cents; a five pound box, charges prepaid, 85 cents; a 12½ pound box, charges prepaid, \$1.45.

To any express office on the line of the Wells, Fargo, American, or Pacific Express Companies, we will send Bug Death, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3 pound box, charges prepaid, 60 cents; 5 pound box, charges prepaid, 90 cents; 12½ pound box, charges prepaid, \$2.00.

In our opinion it is the cheapest and most effectual insecticide on the market today.

Insure your crops and thus insure your income.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

Special Flower Collections.



10 PACKETS

HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY FLOWER COLLECTION

25 CENTS

1 Packet Sweet Alyssum.....	05c
1 Packet Balsams, Fine Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Dianthus (Pinks) Double Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Marvel of Peru, Mixed.....	05c

1 Packet Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Petunias, Single Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Hastings' Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05c

50c

For 25 cents we will send one full size packet each of the above ten varieties, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. The Ruralist does not go with this collection.

20 PACKETS

HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR FLOWER COLLECTION

50 CENTS

1 Packet Alyssum, Sweet.....	05c
1 Packet Ageratum, Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Antirrhinum, Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Asters, Fine Mixed.....	10c
1 Packet Balsam, Rose Flowered.....	10c
1 Packet Candytuft, Empress.....	10c
1 Packet Canna, Crozy's, Mixed.....	10c
1 Packet Celosia, Dwarf Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Japanese Morning Glory.....	10c
1 Packet Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05c

1 Packet Dianthus, Double Mixed.....	06c
1 Packet Lantana, French Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Mignonette, Sweet Scented.....	05c
1 Packet Tall Mixed Nasturtium.....	05c
1 Packet Pansy, French Mixed.....	10c
1 Packet Petunias, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Phlox, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Hastings' Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05c
1 Packet Verbena, Finest Mixed.....	05c

\$1.30

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. The Ruralist does not go with this collection.



Pat. Mch. 16 and Nov. 9, '97.
Pat. in Canada Nsv. 2, 1897.
Jan. 25, 1900.

BUG DEATH KILLS ALL BUGS

Destructive or injurious to plants, either flower or vegetable. It's the best all around general insecticide we have ever used. While it kills the bugs, it is not poisonous to anything but bugs, being perfectly safe to handle and not injurious to human beings or animals. It never burns the plants like Paris Green, Laurel Green, or London Purple, and the plants always give a larger crop where "Bug Death" is used. For full particulars and prices, see page 80.

A PAGE OF SPECIAL OFFERS!

10 PACKETS **Hastings' Introductory Vegetable Collection** 25 cts

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	5c	1 Packet Long Green Cucumber.....	5c
1 Packet Improved Blood Turnip Beet.....	5c	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	5c
1 Packet Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	5c	1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	5c
1 Packet New Stone Tomato.....	5c	1 Packet Ponce de Leon Muskmelon.....	5c
1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	5c	1 Packet Purple or Red-Top Turnip.....	5c

50c

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full size packets of seeds by mail postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. The Ruralist does not go with this 25 cent collection.

20 PACKETS **Hastings' Half-Dollar Vegetable Collection** 50 cts

1 Packet All Head Early Cabbage.....	5c	1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	5c
1 Packet Sure Head Cabbage.....	5c	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	5c
1 Packet Improved Blood Turnip Beet.....	5c	1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	5c
1 Packet Chantenay Carrot.....	5c	1 Packet Perkins' Mammoth Okra.....	5c
1 Packet Long Green Cucumber.....	5c	1 Packet Japanese Pie Pumpkin.....	5c
1 Packet (Half size) Valentine Wax Bean.....	5c	1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	5c
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	5c	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	5c
1 Packet Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	5c	1 Packet New Stone Tomato.....	5c
1 Packet Ponce de Leon Muskmelon.....	5c	1 Packet (Half Size) Home Delight Pea.....	5c
1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	5c	1 Packet White Egg Turnip.....	5c

\$1.00

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seeds by mail postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. The Ruralist does not go with this 50 cent collection.

\$1.00 Family Garden Collection **\$1.00 POSTPAID**

1 Pint Stringless Pod Beans.....	25c	1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05c
1 Pint Bliss' Everbearing Peas.....	25c	1 Packet Long Green Cucumber.....	05c
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	10c	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	05c
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage (early).....	10c	1 Ounce Early White Bush Squash.....	10c
1 Packet Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (late).....	10c	1 Ounce Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	10c
1 Packet Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	05c	1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	10c
1 Packet New Stone Tomato.....	05c	1 Packet Ponce de Leon Muskmelon.....	05c
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish.....	10c		

\$1.50

No Changes will be Allowed in Any of the Above Collections.

25c The Southern Ruralist 25c

Will be sent for one year as a premium on any order for seeds in packets at regular catalogue prices to the amount of 25 cents, or will be sent as a premium on any order for seeds in packets, ounces, pounds, pints or quarts, amounting to One Dollar or over. Under this offer you will get your money's worth in seeds that you need, and at the same time get a year's subscription to an agricultural paper without additional cost. In other words, you get the RURALIST for a year as a premium on any order of seeds in packets amounting to 25 cents or more. This offer of the RURALIST does not go with the Introductory and Half-Dollar Collections, but will be sent with any other collections offered in this catalogue, except where noted.

Don't put off accepting it till a more convenient time, but send NOW.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.